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Washington, Tuesday, November 14, 1944

The President

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9498

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER 9079 OF FEB-RUARY 26, 1942, MAKING CERTAIN PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS AVAILABLE FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF INSANE PERSONS

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 4 of the act of July 1, 1902, 32 Stat. 713, as modified by section 1 of the act of August 14, 1912, 37 Stat. 309 (U. S. C., Title 42, sec. 8), and by Title I of the First War Powers Act, 1941, approved December 18, 1941 (Public Law 354, 77th Congress), paragraph 4 of Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, making certain Public Health Service hospitals available for the care and treatment of insane persons, is hereby amended to read as follows:

4. To the extent deemed necessary and proper by the Federal Security Administrator, and under his direction, payment may be made, either in advance or by reimbursement at the end of each month, to the appropriation for the operation and maintenance of said Public Health Service hospitals from the appropriation for the care and maintenance of patients at Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 11, 1944.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17311; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 3:39 p. m.]

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9499

Inspection of Income, Excess-Profits,
Declared Value Excess-Profits, and
Capital Stock Tax Returns by the
Department of Commerce

By virtue of the authority vested in me by sections 55 (a), 508, 603, 1204, and 729 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1, 29, 111, 171; 54 Stat. 974, 989), it is hereby ordered that income, excess-profits, declared value excess-profits, and capital stock tax returns made under the Internal Revenue Code for the year 1941 and subsequent years shall be open to inspection by the Department of Commerce, subject to the conditions in the Treasury decision 'relating to the inspection of such returns by such Department approved by me this date.

This order shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 11, 1944.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17316; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 4:51 p. m.]

Regulations

TITLE 7-AGRICULTURE

Chapter VI-War Food Administration (Soil Conservation)

PART 601—LAND UTILIZATION PROGRAM
UNDER THE BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM

Pursuant to the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (50 Stat. 522, 56 Stat. 725; 7 U.S.C. 1000-1029), and by virtue of the authority vested in the War Food Administrator by Executive orders of the President § 601.11 of Chapter VI, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

§ 601.11 Administration of Land Conservation and Land Utilization Program—(a) Functions designated to Chief or Acting Chief of Service. In connection with the administration of the Land Conservation and Land Utilization Program authorized by Title III and the related sections of Title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, The Chief or Acting Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, or any employee of the Department whom either of them may designated

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¹ T. D. 5417, Title 26, infra.



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NOTICE

The Cumulative Supplement to the Code of Federal Regulations, covering the period from June 2, 1938, through June 1, 1943, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, at \$3.00 per unit. The following are now available:

Book 1: Titles 1-3 (Presidential documents) with tables and index. Book 2: Titles 4-9, with index.

Book 3: Titles 10-17, with index.

Book 4: Titles 18-25, with index.

Book 5, Part 1: Title 26, Parts 2-178. Book 5, Part 2: Title 26, completed; Title 27; with index.

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nate in writing, are hereby specifically authorized, on behalf of the United States in connection with the projects previously approved by the Secretary, or projects which may hereafter be approved by the Administrator, subject to approval by the War Food Administrator of important changes in policy and with due regard in every instance to the protection of the interests of the United States, to perform the functions hereinafter outlined. The requirements of Departmental Regulation 1712 which conflict with this authorization are hereby waived.

(1) Exercise options to purchase, accept donations and devises, and execute leases, licenses, and other forms of contracts for the acquisition of real property or any interest therein, subject to any reservations or exceptions which will not interfere with the use of the property for the purposes of the project, as approved; *Provided*, No donation or

devise of lands shall be accepted unless funds are available to maintain and administer such lands.

(2) Determine whether public buildings, within the meaning of section 355 of the Revised Statutes, will or will not be constructed upon individual tracts of land under contract of purchase.

(3) Execute contracts or agreements, subject to the approval of the Solicitor, for the purchase of abstracts or certificates of title in connection with the acquisition of real property or any interest therein

(4) Determine whether any proposed set-off against a payment to be made to any person under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, by reason of any indebtedness of such person to the United States, would affect adversely the objectives of that act. It is found that such set-off would not affect adversely the objectives of the act, the set-off may be made. If it is found that the set-off would affect adversely the objectives of the act, such findings shall be submitted to the Administrator for review.

(5) Exercise all functions under Public Law No. 683, 77th Congress, 2d Session, approved July 28, 1942, incident to the exchange of lands administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and execute deeds involved in such exchanges. The title to the land accepted in exchange shall be approved by the Solicitor prior to the completion of the exchange.

(6) Execute life leases to the grantors or occupants of lands acquired, provided their occupancy and use will not interfere with the purposes of the project.

fere with the purposes of the project.

(7) Execute easements, leases, licenses, permits, and other forms of contracts permitting the construction and maintenance of telephone lines, pipe lines, roads, irrigation and drainage ditches, etc., (but not those power lines, licenses for which are required by law to be granted by the Federal Power Commission), across project areas when such construction will not materially interfere with the purposes of the project.

(8) Execute amendments making additional lands subject to, or eliminating lands from, leases, cooperative and license, and other agreements made with Federal, State, or Territorial agencies involving the administration of lands.

(9) Execute leases, licenses, permits, agreements, and other forms of contracts permitting the use of, or involving the management of, lands acquired, for cropping, grazing, timber harvest, occupancy, recreation and other purposes, when consistent with the purposes of the project, provided they do not extend for more than ten years, with the right of renewal for not more than an additional period of ten years. These contracts may be entered into with individuals, partnerships, corporations, associations, districts, counties, townships, or other subdivisions of States, departments and agencies of States, colleges, universities, and other Federal agencies.

(10) Execute leases, permits, and other instruments which authorize prospecting for, or development of, mineral re-

sources in accordance with approved departmental policy and with the procedures, instructions, and authorizations issued or granted by the Land Use Coordinator and the Director of Finance, pursuant to General Departmental Circular No. 25, dated February 15, 1944, and any amendments thereof.

(11) Execute and file, in the name of the United States, in accordance with the laws of the State involved, applications, notices of appropriation, and other required instruments for the acquisition of water rights covering waters to be impounded, impeded or diverted in their flow, by construction of work contemplated in connection with, or to be used in, the development and administration of a project.

(12) Compromise claims and obligations which are not in excess of \$500 and adjust and modify the terms of leases, agreements, permits, and other contracts executed in accordance with the foregoing authority, including contracts resulting from the exercise of options, as circumstances may require.

(13) Exercise all powers to revoke, terminate, or cancel contracts executed in accordance with the foreging authority, or under which the United States has acquired, or may hereafter acquire, rights or obligations by virtue of the acquisition of property in the administration of the Land Conservation and Land Utilization Program, which are exercisable either by the terms of the contracts themselves or by operation of law.

(b) Submission of forms to Solicitor. All forms for leases, licenses, easements, agreements, use permits, etc., shall be submitted to the Office of the Solicitor for approval.

(c) Powers reserved to Administrator.
All authority in connection with this program not expressly delegated herein is hereby reserved to the Administrator.

(50 Stat. 522, 56 Stat. 725, 7 U.S.C. 1000-1029; E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of November 1944.

WILSON COWEN,
Assistant Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17336; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:09 a. m]

Chapter XI—War Food Administration (Distribution Orders)

[WFO 79-42, Amdt. 3]

PART 1401-DAIRY PRODUCTS

FLUID MILK AND CREAM IN FALL RIVER-NEW BEDFORD-TAUNTON, MASS., SALES AREA

Pursuant to War Food Order No. 79, as amended, (8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319), dated September 7, 1943, and to effectuate the purposes thereof, War Food Order No. 79-42, as amended, (8 F.R. 13966, 9 F.R. 2531, 5766, 4321, 4319), relative to the conservation and distribution of fluid milk, milk byproducts, and cream in the Fall River-New Bedford-Taunton, Massachusetts, milk sales area,

is hereby further amended by deleting therefrom the numeral "75" in § 1401.73 (e) (3) (iii) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the numeral "100."

The provisions of this amendment shall be effective as of 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., November 1, 1944. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under said War Food Order No. 79–42, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 79–42, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof, shall continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783; WFO 79, 8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319)

Issued this 9th day of November 1944.

LEE MARSHALL, Director of Distribution.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17239; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 12:13 p. m.]

[WFO 79-43, Amdt. 7]

PART 1401-DAIRY PRODUCTS

FLUID MILK AND CREAM IN EASTERN NEW ENGLAND METROPOLITAN SALES AREA

Pursuant to War Food Order No. 79, as amended, (8 F.R. 12426, 13283; 9 F.R. 4321, 4319), dated September 7, 1943, and to effectuate the purposes thereof, War Food Order No. 79–43, as amended, (8 F.R. 13967, 14726, 16311; 9 F.R. 2454, 2532, 3477, 3762, 4321, 4319), relative to the conservation and distribution of fluid milk, milk byproducts, and cream in the Eastern New England Metropolitan milk sales area, is hereby further amended by deleting therefrom the numeral "75" in § 1401.74 (e) (3) (iii) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the numeral "100."

The provisions of this amendment shall be effective as of 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., November 1, 1944. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under said War Food Order No. 79-43, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 79-43, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof, shall continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783; WFO 79, 8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 FR. 4321, 4319).

Issued this 9th day of November 1944.

LEE MARSHALL, Director of Distribution.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17240; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 12:13 p. m.]

[WFO 79-44, Amdt. 5] PART 1401—DAIRY PRODUCTS

FLUID MILK AND CREAM IN SPRINGFIELD-HOLYOKE, MASS., SALES AREA

Pursuant to War Food Order No. 79, as amended, (8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319), dated September 7, 1943, and to effectuate the purposes thereof, War Food Order No. 79-44, as amended, (8 F.R. 13968, 16233, 16312, 9 F.R. 2455, 3477, 4321, 4319), relative to the conservation and distribution of fluid milk, milk byproducts, and cream in the Springfield-Holyoke, Massachusetts, milk sales area, is hereby further amended by deleting therefrom the numeral "75" in § 1401.78 (e) (3) (iii) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the numeral "100."

The provisions of this amendment shall be effective as of 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., November 1, 1944. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under said War Food Order No. 79-44, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 79-44, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof, shall continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

(E. O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783; WFO 79, 8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319)

Issued this 9th day of November 1944.

LEE MARSHALL, Director of Distribution.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17241; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 12:13 p. m.]

[WFO 79-83, Amdt. 5]

PART 1401-DAIRY PRODUCTS

FLUID MILK AND CREAM IN PORTLAND, MAINE, SALES AREA

Pursuant to War Food Order No. 79, as amended, (8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319), dated September 7, 1943, and to effectuate the purposes thereof, War Food Order No. 79-83, as amended, (8 F.R. 14654, 16313, 9 F.R. 1086, 2455, 3478, 4321, 4319), relative to the conservation and distribution of fluid milk, milk byproducts, and cream in the Portland, Maine, milk sales area, is hereby further amended by deleting therefrom the numeral "75" in § 1401.116 (e) (3) (iii) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the numeral "100."

The provisions of this amendment shall be effective as of 12:01 a.m., e.w.t., November 1, 1944. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under said War Food Order No. 79-83, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 79-83 as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof, shall continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit,

action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783; WFO 79, 8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319)

Issued this 9th day of November 1944.

LEE MARSHALL, Director of Distribution.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17242; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 12:13 p. m.]

[WFO 79-97, Amdt. 5]

PART 1401-DAIRY PRODUCTS

FLUID MILK AND CREAM IN MANCHESTER, N. H. SALES AREA

Pursuant to War Food Order No. 79, as amended (8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319), dated September 7, 1943, and to effectuate the purposes thereof, War Food Order No. 79–97, as amended, (8 F.R. 15481, 16233, 16313, 9 F.R. 2456, 3478, 4321, 4319), relative to the conservation and distribution of fluid milk, milk byproducts, and cream in the Manchester, New Hampshire, milk sales area, is hereby further amended by deleting therefrom the numeral "75" in § 1401.122 (e) (3) (iii) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the numeral "100."

The provisions of this amendment shall be effective as of 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., November 1, 1944. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under said War Food Order No. 79-97, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 79-97, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof, shall continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783; WFO 79, 8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319)

Issued this 9th day of November 1944.

LEE MARSHALL, Director of Distribution.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17243; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 12:13 p. m.]

[WFO 79-141, Amdt. 2]

PART 1401-DAIRY PRODUCTS

FLUID MILK AND CREAM IN GREATER PROVI-DENCE, R. I., SALES AREA

Pursuant to War Food Order No. 79, as amended, (8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319), dated September 7, 1943, and to effectuate the purposes thereof, War Food Order No. 79–141, as amended, (9 F.R. 2533, 7360, 4321, 4319), relative to the conservation and distribution of fluid milk, milk byproducts, and cream in the Greater Providence, Rhode Island, milk sales area, is hereby further

amended by deleting therefrom the numeral "75" in § 1401.176 (e) (3) (iii) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the numeral "100."

The provisions of this amendment shall be effective as of 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., November 1, 1944. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under said War Food Order No. 79-141, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 79-141, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof, shall continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392; 8 F.R. 14783; WFO 79, 8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319)

Issued this 9th day of November 1944.

LEE MARSHALL, Director of Distribution.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17244; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 12:13 p. m.]

[WFO 79-144, Amdt. 2]

PART 1401-DAIRY PRODUCTS

FLUID MILK AND CREAM IN WORCESTER, MASS. SALES AREA

Pursuant to War Food Order No. 79, as amended, (8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319), dated September 7, 1943, and to effectuate the purposes thereof, War Food Order No. 79-144, as amended, (9 F.R. 3764, 6802, 4321, 4319), relative to the conservation and distribution of fluid milk, milk byproducts, and cream in the Worcester, Massachusetts, milk sales area, is hereby further amended by deleting therefrom the numeral "75" in § 1401.178 (e) (3) (iii) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the numeral "100."

The provisions of this amendment shall be effective as of 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., November 1, 1944. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under said War Food Order No. 79–144, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 79–144, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof, shall continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783; WFO 79, 8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319)

Issued this 9th day of November 1944.

LEE MARSHALL, Director of Distribution.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17245; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 12:13 p. m.]

[WFO 63]

PART 1596-FOOD IMPORTS

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS OF CERTAIN FOODS

Correction

In F. R. Doc. 44-17102, appearing on page 13280 of the issue for Thursday, November 9, 1944, the fourth line of \$ 1596.1 (b) should read "purchase for import, receive or offer to".

[WFO 79-123, Amdt. 2]

PART 1401-DAIRY PRODUCTS

FLUID MILK AND CREAM IN WACO, TEX., SALES
AREA

Pursuant to War Food Order No. 79, as amended, (8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319), dated September 7, 1943, and to effectuate the purposes thereof, War Food Order No. 79–123, as amended (9) F.R. 642, 4321, 4319, 10834), relative to the conservation and distribution of fluid milk, milk byproducts, and cream in the Waco, Texas, milk sales area, is hereby further amended by deleting therefrom the numeral "100" in § 1401.156 (e) (1) and (f) (2) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the numeral "105," and deleting therefrom the numeral "75" in § 1401.156 (e) (2) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the numeral "79."

The provisions of this amendment shall be effective as of 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., November 1, 1944. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under said War Food Order No. 79–123, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 79–123, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof, shall continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability or appeal.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783; WFO 79, 8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319)

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

LEE MARSHALL, Director of Distribution.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17307; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 3:31 p. m.]

[WFO 79-124, Amdt. 2]

PART 1401-DAIRY PRODUCTS

FLUID MILK AND CREAM IN DALLAS, TEX., SALES AREA

Pursuant to War Food Order No. 79, as amended, (8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319), dated September 7, 1943, and to effectuate the purposes thereof, War Food Order No. 79–124, as amended, (9 F.R 643, 4321, 4319, 10835), relative to the conservation and distribution of fluid

milk, milk byproducts, and cream in the Dallas, Texas, milk sales area, is hereby further amended by deleting therefrom the numeral "100" in § 1401.157 (e) (1) and (f) (2) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the numeral "105," and deleting therefrom the numeral "75" in § 1401.157 (e) (2) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the numeral "79."

The provisions of this amendment shall be effective as of 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., November 1, 1944 with respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under said War Food Order No. 79-124, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 79-124, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof, shall continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal,

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783; WFO 79, 8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319)

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

LEE MARSHALL, Director of Distribution.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17308; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 3:31 p. m.]

[WFO 79-125, Amdt. 2]

PART 1401-DAIRY PRODUCTS

FLUID MILK AND CREAM IN FT. WORTH, TEX., SALES AR

Pursuant to War Food Order No. 79, as amended (8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319), dated September 7, 1943, and to effectuate the purposes thereof, War Food Order No. 79–125, as amended (9 F.R. 644, 4321, 4319, 10836), relative to the conservation and distribution of fluid milk, milk byproducts, and cream in the Ft. Worth, Texas, milk sales area, is hereby further amended by deleting therefrom the numeral "100" in § 1401.158 (e) (1) and (f) (2), and inserting, in lieu thereof, the numeral "75" in § 1401.158 (e) (2), and inserting, in lieu thereof, the numeral "79."

The provisions of this amendment shall be effective as of 12:01 a.m., e. w.t., November 1, 1944. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under said War Food Order No. 79–125, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 79–125, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof, shall continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O.

9392, 8 F.R. 14783; WFO 79, 8 F.R. 12426. 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319)

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

LEE MARSHALL, Director of Distribution.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17309; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 3:31 p. m.]

[WFO 79-129, Amdt. 2]

PART 1401-DAIRY PRODUCTS

FLUID MILK AND CREAM IN SHREVEPORT, LA., SALES AREA

Pursuant to War Food Order No. 79, as amended (8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319), dated September 7, 1943, and to effectuate the purposes thereof, War Food Order No. 79-129, as amended, (9 F.R. 649, 4321, 4319, 10753), relative to the conservation and distribution of fluid milk, milk byproducts, and cream in the Shreveport, Louisiana, milk sales area, is hereby further amended by deleting therefrom the numeral "100" in § 1401.164 (e) (1) and (f) (2), and inserting, in lieu thereof, the numeral "105," and deleting therefrom the numeral "75" in § 1401.164 (e) (2) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the numeral "79."

The provisions of this amendment shall be effective as of 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., November 1, 1944. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under said War Food Order No. 79-129, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 79-129, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof, shall continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability or appeal

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783; WFO 79, 8 F.R. 12426, 13283, 9 F.R. 4321, 4319)

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

LEE MARSHALL, Director of Distribution.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17310; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 3:31 p. m.]

TITLE 14-CIVIL AVIATION

Chapter II-Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, Department of Commerce

PART 601-DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN CONTROL AIRPORTS

REDESIGNATION OF CERTAIN CONTROL AREAS AND RADIO FIXES

NOTE: Amendment 36 to Part 601, redesignating certain airway traffic control areas and radio fixes, was filed with the Division of the Federal Register November 10, 1944, at 11:53 a. m., as F. R. Doc. 44-17222.

TITLE 16-COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I-Federal Trade Commission

[Docket No. 4801]

PART 3-DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

JAMES A. CLANCY, ET AL.

§ 3.7 Aiding, assisting and abetting unfair or unlawful act or practice: § 3.27 (b) Combining or conspiring-To eliminate goods: competition—In conspirators' § 3.27 (1) Combining or conspiring—To submit sham or fictitious bids or price quotations: § 3.30 (c5) Cutting off competitors' access to customers or market-Interfering with competitive bids or price quotations: § 3.72 (c10) Offering deceptive inducements to purchase or deal-Fictitious bids or price quotations: § 3.92 Submitting sham or fictitious bids or price quotations. In connection with the offering for sale, sale, and distribution in commerce, of building materials, including metal partitions and doors, toilet partitions, elevator entrances, and fire doors, and on the part of respondents Clancy, Webster, and Duffy (severally engaged in Philadelphia, Pa. in the sale and distribution of building materials). on the part of respondent Rohleder (engaged in said city in general contracting and construction work and in buying building materials), and on the part of respondents Ward and Baldridge, his agents, and on the part of the respective representatives, etc., of aforesaid various individuals, entering into, continuing, cooperating in, or carrying out any planned common course of action, understanding, agreement, combination, or conspiracy between and among any two or more of the said respondents or between any one or more of the said respondents and any other person, partnership, or corporation not a party hereto, to (1) convey or assist in conveying to buyers or prospective buyers, or to any official or awarding authority of any Federal agency, or to any one contracting with such agency, or to any one acting for or on behalf of such agency or for or on behalf of any contractor with such agency, any representation that any two or more apparent sellers are rival bidders or competitors, when in reality they are acting collusively in preparing and submitting bids; (2) aid, assist, or cooperate in any manner in the submission of any sham, fictitious, fraudulent, or non-competitive bids or price quotations to any buyer or prospective buyer, or to any Federal agency or any one acting for or on its behalf, or for or on behalf of any party purchasing material or equipment in fulfillment of a contract with such agency; (3) interfere with or assist in interfering with the procurement or consideration of genuinely competitive bids or price quotations by any Federal agency or any official or awarding authority of such agency, or by any buyer or prospective buyer; (4) promote, establish, carry out or continue any act or practice for the purpose or with the effect of maintaining or presenting a false appearance of competition between or among any of the respondents or other sellers in the submission of price quotations or bids to buyers or prospective buyers; or (5) arrange or attempt to arrange for the filing of any bid in the name of one ostensibly competing bidder when the prices and terms are in fact determined by some other bidder or when in fact the bid is not a bona fide bid; prohibited. (Sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended by sec. 3, 52 Stat, 112; 15 U.S.C., sec. 45b) [Cease and desist order, James A. Clancy, et al., Docket 4801, October 21, 1944]

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 21st day of October A. D. 1944.

In the Matter of James A. Clancy, M. A. Webster, Joseph R. Duffy, an Individual Trading as J. R. Duffy Manufacturing Company, Charles F. Rohleder, Allen McLaine Ward, Individually and as an Agent of Charles F. Rohleder, and J. R. Baldridge, Jr., Individually and as an Agent of Charles F. Roh-

This proceeding having been heard by the Federal Trade Commission upon the complaint of the Commission and the substitute answers of the respondents, in which answers respondents admit all of the material allegations set forth in said complaint and waive all intervening procedure and further hearings as to the facts, and the Commission having made its findings as to the facts and its conclusion that the said respondents have violated the provisions of section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act:

It is ordered, That respondents James

A. Clancy, Maurice A. Webster, Joseph R. Duffy, Charles F. Rohleder, Allen Mc-Laine Ward, individually and as an agent of Charles F. Rohleder, and J. R. Baldridge, Jr., individually and as an agent of Charles F. Rohleder, their respective representatives, agents, and employees, in connection with the offering for sale, sale, and distribution in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, of building materials, including metal partitions and doors, toilet partitions, elevator en-trances, and fire doors, do forthwith cease and desist from entering into, continuing, cooperating in, or carrying out any planned common course of action, understanding, agreement, combination, or conspiracy between and among any two or more of the said respondents or between any one or more of the said respondents and any other person, part-nership, or corporation not a party hereto, to do or perform any of the following acts, things, or practices:

1. Conveying or assisting in conveying to buyers or prospective buyers, or to any official or awarding authority of any Federal agency, or to any one contracting with such agency, or to any one acting for or on behalf of such agency or for or on behalf of any contractor with such agency, any representation that any two or more apparent sellers are rival bidders or competitors, when in reality they are acting collusively in pre-

paring and submitting bids.

2. Aiding, assisting, or cooperating in any manner in the submission of any sham, fictitious, fraudulent, or non-competitive bids or price quotations to any buyer or prospective buyer, or to any Federal agency or any one acting for or on its behalf, or for or on behalf of any party purchasing material or equipment in fulfillment of a contract with such

3. Interfering with or assisting in interfering with the procurement or consideration of genuinely competitive bids or price quotations by any Federal agency or any official or awarding authority of such agency, or by any buyer or pros-

pective buyer.

4. Promoting, establishing, carrying out or continuing any act or practice for the purpose or with the effect of maintaining or presenting a false appearance of competition between or among any of the respondents or other sellers in the submission of price quotations or bids to buyers or prospective buyers.

5. Arranging or attempting to arrange for the filing of any bid in the name of one ostensibly competing bidder when the prices and terms are in fact determined by some other bidder or when in fact the bid is not a bona fide bid.

It is further ordered, That the respondents shall, within sixty (60) days after the service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have compiled with this order.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

OTIS B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17263; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 9:43 a. m.]

[Docket No. 4720]

Part 3—Digest of Cease and Desist Orders

SLAGTER OIL & GREASE CO.

§ 3.6 (a) Advertising falsely or misleadingly-Business status, advantages or connections of advertiser-Bonded business: § 3.6 (a) Advertising falsely or misleadingly-Business status, advantages or connections of advertiser-Connections or arrangements with others: §3.6 (a) Advertising falsely or misleadingly-Business status, advantages or connections of advertiser-properties and rights: § 3.6 (c) Advertising falsely or misleadingly-Composition of goods: § 3.6 (cc) Advertising falsely or misleadingly-Source or origin-Place: § 3.66 (a7) Misbranding or mislabeling-Composition: § 3.66 (k) Misbranding or mislabeling—Source or origin—Place: § 3.96 (a) Using misleading name-Goods-Composition: § 3.96 (a) Using misleading name-Goods-Source or origin-Place. In connection with the offering for sale, sale and distribution of respondent's motor and lubricating oils and greases in commerce, (1) using the word "Pennsylvania", or the abbreviation or derivation "Penn", or any other abbreviation or derivation" of such word, alone or in conjunction with any other word, to designate or describe products not composed entirely of oil derived from the Pennsylvania Grade oil fields; (2) representing in any manner or by any means that products are composed in whole or in part of oil derived from the Pennsylvania Grade oil fields, when such is not the fact; (3) using the picture of a Quaker in connection with products not composed entirely of oil derived from the Pennsylvania Grade oil fields; (4) using the emblem of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association, or any simulation thereof; (5) representing in any manner or by any means that respondent is a member of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association; (6) representing through the use of the word "Bonded," or in any other manner or by any other means, that a bond has been given by respondent to guarantee the origin of its products, unless such a bond has in fact been given by respondent; or (7) using the words "oil field," or any other words of similar import, to designate or describe respondent's business; or otherwise representing, directly or by implication, that respondent owns an oil field; prohibited, subject to the provision, however, as respects said first prohibition, that in the case of a product composed in part of oil derived from the Pennsylvania Grade oil fields, this order shall not be construed as prohibiting respondent from stating truthfully the percentage of such oil in such product. (Sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended by sec. 3, 52 Stat. 112; 15 U.S.C., sec. 45b) [Cease and desist order, Slagter Oil & Grease Company, Docket 4720, September 28, 1944]

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1944.

In the Matter of Slagter Oil & Grease Company, a Corporation

This proceeding having been heard by the Federal Trade Commission upon the complaint of the Commission, the answer of respondent, a stipulation as to certain facts in lieu of testimony and other evidence entered into by the attorney for the Commission and the attorney for the respondent at a hearing held before a trial examiner of the Commission theretofore duly designated by it, report of the trial examiner upon the evidence, brief in support of the complaint (no brief having been filed on behalf of respondent and oral argument not having been requested), and sup-plemental stipulations of fact subsequently entered into by the attorney for the respondent; and the Commission having made its findings as to the facts and its conclusion that the respondent has violated the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act:

It is ordered, That the respondent, Slagter Oil & Grease Company, a corporation, and its officers, agents, representatives, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the offering for sale,

sale, and distribution of respondent's motor and lubricating oils and greases in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

1. Using the word "Pennsylvania," or the abbreviation or derivation "Penn," or any other abbreviation or derivation of such word, alone or in conjunction with any other word, to designate or describe products not composed entirely of oil derived from the Pennsylvania Grade oil fields; Provided, however, That in the case of a product composed in part of oil derived from the Pennsylvania Grade oil fields, this order shall not be construed as prohibiting respondent from stating truthfully the percentage of such oil in such product.

Representing in any manner or by any means that products are composed in whole or in part of oil derived from the Pennsylvania Grade oil fields, when

such is not the fact.

 Using the picture of a Quaker in connection with products not composed entirely of oil derived from the Pennsylvania Grade oil fields.

4. Using the emblem of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association, or

any simulation thereof.

 Representing in any manner or by any means that respondent is a member of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association.

6. Representing through the use of the word "Bonded," or in any other manner or by any other means, that a bond has been given by respondent to guarantee the origin of its products, unless such a bond has in fact been given by respondent

7. Using the words "oil field," or any other words of similar import, to designate or describe respondent's business; or otherwise representing, directly or by implication, that respondent owns an oil

It is further ordered, That the respondent shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon it of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which it has complied with this order.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

OTIS B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17361; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:44 a. m.]

[Docket No. 4765]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

NEW YORK MERCHANDISE COMPANY, INC.

§ 3.6 (j 10) Advertising falsely or misleadingly—History of product or offering: § 3.66 (b 10) Misbranding or mislabeling—History: § 3.96 (a) Using misleading name—Goods—History. In connection with the offer, etc., in commerce, of respondent's tooth brushes, (1) using the names "Dr. Strong", Dr. Pasteur", or "Dr. Pasteur, Jr." to designate, describe, or refer to respondent's brushes; or otherwise representing, directly or by implication, that such brushes were de-

signed by physicians, dentists, or dental surgeons bearing such names; or (2) representing, through the use of trade names or otherwise, that respondent's brushes were designed by any person other than the person who did in fact design such brushes; prohibited. (Sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended by sec. 3, 52 Stat. 112; 15 U.S.C., sec. 45b) [Cease and desist order, New York Merchandise Company, Inc., Docket 4765, September 28, 1944]

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1944.

In the Matter of New York Merchandise Company, Inc., a Corporation

This proceeding having been heard by the Federal Trade Commission upon the original and amended complaints of the Commission, the answers of respondent thereto, testimony and other evidence taken before trial examiners of the Commission theretofore duly designated by it, report of the first trial examiner upon the evidence (a report by the second trial examiner having been waived), briefs in support of and in opposition to the original complaint (briefs in support of and in opposition to the amended complaint having been waived), oral argument, and a stipulation as to certain facts entered into by the attorney for the Commission and the attorney for respondent; and the Commission having made its findings as to the facts and its conclusion that the respondent has violated the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act:

It is ordered, That the respondent, New York Merchandise Company, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, agents, representatives, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the offering for sale, sale, and distribution of respondent's tooth brushes in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

1. Using the names "Dr. Strong," "Dr. Pasteur," or "Dr. Pasteur, Jr." to designate, describe, or refer to respondent's brushes; or otherwise representing, directly or by implication, that such brushes were designed by physicians, dentists, or dental surgeons bearing such names.

2. Representing, through the use of trade names or otherwise, that respondent's brushes were designed by any person than the person who did in fact design such brushes.

It is further ordered, That the respondent shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon it of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing, setting forth in detail the manner and form in which it has complied with this order.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

OTIS B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17360; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:44 a. m.]

TITLE 24—HOUSING CREDIT

Chapter I—Federal Home Loan Bank Administration

[Bulletin No. 38]

PART 4—OPERATIONS OF THE BANKS
WITHDRAWAL OF FUNDS BY MEMBERDEPOSITORS

NOVEMBER 9, 1944.

Paragraph (f) of § 4.1 General powers of the rules and regulations for the Federal Home Loan Bank System is hereby amended, effective as of November 10, 1944, as follows:

- 1. The last sentence of subparagraph (1) is amended to read as follows: "Checking facilities may not be provided by the Banks, but immediate withdrawal may be permitted in the form of the check of the Bank or as otherwise authorized from time to time by order of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration."
- 2. The last sentence of subparagraph (2) is amended to read as follows: "Withdrawals of such deposits shall be in the form of the check of the Bank, or in such other manner as may from time to time be authorized by order of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration."

(Sec. 17 of F.H.L.B.A., 47 Stat. 736, sec. 11 (e) of F.H.L.B.A. as amended by sec. 503, 48 Stat. 1262; 12 U.S.C. 1431 (e), 1437; E.O. 9070, 7 F.R. 1529)

This amendment is deemed to be of a procedural character within the meaning of § 8.3 of the rules and regulations for the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

JAMES TWOHY,

Governor.

HAROLD LEE,
General Counsel.
ORMOND E. LOOMIS,
Executive Assistant to the
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17254; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 3:24 p. m.]

Chapter VII—National Housing Agency [NHA Reg. 60-6A]

PART 702-PRIVATE WAR HOUSING

CANCELLATION AND RECAPTURE OF PREFERENCE RATING ORDERS, CONTROLLED MATERIALS ALLOTMENTS, AND AUTHORITIES TO BEGIN CONSTRUCTION

Supersedes NHA Regulation (G.O.) 60-6 (8 F.R. 2553).

The joint declaration of policy of the War Production Board and the National Housing Agency regarding war housing, dated December 11, 1942, and War Production Board Limited Preference Order P-55-c as amended April 1, 1944, provide, among other things, for the revision or recapture of excessive quotas and for the cancellation of preference rating allotment and authorization for construction which has not been begun within the stated period. The purpose of this regulation is to implement these provi-

sions with respect to private war housing under programs H-1 and H-2.

Sec

702.20 Definitions.

702.21 Withdrawal of unissued balances.
702.22 Cancellation and recapture of approved certificates.

702.23 Cancellation and re-use of specially rated orders.

AUTHORITY: §§ 702.20 to 702.23, inclusive, issued under 55 Stat. 838; E.O. 9070, 7 FR. 1529; 54 Stat. 676 as amended by 55 Stat. 236 and 56 Stat. 177; E.O. 9024, 7 FR. 329 as amended by E.O. 9040, 7 FR. 527, E.O. 9125, 7 FR. 2719.

§ 702.20 Definitions. (a) As used throughout this regulation, the terms listed below shall have the following meaning:

(1) The term "quota" shall mean a number of dwelling units to be constructed in a specific locality or sublocality under program H-1 or H-2 of the National Housing Agency.

(2) The term "certificate" shall mean an allotment of controlled materials, a preference rating, and an authority to begin construction under program H-1 or H-2, issued by the Federal Housing Administration for the National Housing Agency.

§ 702.21 Withdrawal of unissued balances. (a) Where the Administrator determines that the established quota for a locality or sub-locality is excessive, he will withdraw the excessive portion of the unissued quota.

§ 702.22 Cancellation and recapture of approved certificates. (a) If, after withdrawal of the entire unissued balance of the quota, the number of outstanding certificates remains greater than the number of dwelling units needed in the locality under war housing criteria, the Administrator will direct the Federal Housing Administration to recapture and cancel sufficient certificates to bring the outstanding balance in line with the actual need.

(1) The Federal Housing Administration shall inform the holders of certificates of the circumstances which require curtailment in the construction of private war housing, and shall request that such holders immediately offer for recapture such portions of their certificates as will not be used in view of the changed conditions.

(2) If the outstanding quota remains excessive after the voluntary surrender of certificates, the Federal Housing Administration shall cancel outstanding certificates or reduce the number of units that may be constructed with outstanding certificates to the greatest extent practicable in order to conform the housing program as nearly as possible to the revised requirements. In determining the practicability of revising or recapturing certificates, the Federal Housing Administration shall be guided by the following considerations:

(i) It is essential, in order to conserve critical materials, that housing construction be limited to that amount which is in the best interests of the war effort.

(ii) It shall be considered practicable to cancel or reduce any outstanding certificate where the person holding the certificate has performed no work in connection with the units cancelled or reduced at the time the Administrator directs such cancellation or reduction, other than such preconstruction activities as completing arrangements for or securing architectural services, surveys, options to purchase real or personal property, or permanent or construction financing. In cases where the Federal Housing Administration finds that such action would result in an undue hardship on the holder of the certificate, it shall certify to the Administrator that such is the case and the certificate shall not be cancelled or reduced.

(b) All cancellations or reductions, as provided in § 702.22 (a) (2) herein, shall be considered in reverse order (except to the extent that some other order is deemed necessary) of the chronological date upon which the certificates were is-

sued

(c) For the purposes of this section, applications in process with the Federal Housing Administration for which certificates have not been issued shall be handled in the manner prescribed for the withdrawal of unissued quotas.

§ 702.23 Cancellation and re-use of specially rated orders. (a) Where a preference rating higher than the rating normally extended to war housing projects has been granted for the construction of housing and the builder has not begun construction within the period stated upon his application for priorities assistance, the Regional Representative, after consultation with the State or District Director of the FHA with jurisdiction, may recommend to the Administrator that the certificate be cancelled. Should the Administrator concur in the finding of the Regional Representative, he will direct the FHA, in writing, to cancel the certificate. The Federal Housing Administration shall thereupon cancel the certificate by giving the builder written notice of the cancellation

(b) After cancellation of a specially rated certificate, the special rating may be extended to other projects up to the total number of units for which special ratings have been authorized.

This regulation shall be effective immediately.

> JOHN B. BLANDFORD, Jr., Administrator.

F. R. Doc. 44-17258; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 4:24 p. m.]

[NHA Reg. 70-1]

PART 702-PRIVATE WAR HOUSING

PRIVATE H-2 HOUSING

702.50 Purpose.

702.51 Definitions.

702.52 Application for priorities assistance and authority to begin construction.

702.53 Sale and rental of private H-2 housing.

No. 227-2

Sec. 702.54 Increase of rent or sales price. 702.55 Interpretation and compliance 702.56 Applicability and duration.

AUTHORITY: §§ 702.50 to 702.56, inclusive, issued under 55 Stat. 838; E.O. 9070, 7 F.B. 1529; 54 Stat. 676 as amended by 55 Stat. 236 and 56 Stat. 177; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329 as amended by E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527, E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719.

§ 702.50 Purpose. (a) The purpose of this regulation is the establishment of rules and procedures for undertaking the construction of private H-2 housing, and the rental or sale thereof, in accordance with the responsibilities of the National Housing Agency. Housing under the H-2 program is new construction for the purpose of relieving situations of extreme general hardship in communities resulting from a lack of housing accommodations, as distinguished from housing under the H-1 program, which is the housing the National Housing Agency has been programming specifically for essential in-migrant war workers.

(b) No other public regulations of the National Housing Agency covering occupancy, rental or disposition of private housing (i. e. Regulations (General Orders) 60-1B, 60-2, 60-2C, 60-3C, 60-7, 60-8A, and 60-9A) shall apply to private H-2 housing, and the provisions of such regulations are hereby restricted ac-

cordingly.

§ 702.51 Definitions. (a) As used in this regulation, the following terms shall have the meaning ascribed to them

(1) "Private H-2 housing" includes all construction hereunder which receives priorities assistance and authority to begin construction pursuant to an H-2 quota established by the National Housing Agency.

(2) "Held for rental" includes only an ordinary landlord-tenant relationship, and does not include a tenancy coupled with an option to purchase or other form of lease-option or agreement, whether entered into before or during the tenancy. relating to a purchase of the housing at any time.

(3) The "approved rental" shall be the total monthly rental stated for the unit in the application Form WPB 2896, as approved, or the amount thereafter approved by the National Housing Agency, pursuant to a written request for the establishment of rental (see § 702.53 (b) hereof) or an increase in rental (see § 702.54 hereof);

(4) The "approved sales price" shall be the sales price stated for the unit in the application Form WPB 2896, as approved (or the amount thereafter approved pursuant to § 702.53 (b) or § 702.54 hereof), which shall be the total consideration paid by a purchaser for such unit: Provided, That, in any event, there shall be excluded from the approved sales price those incidental charges which a purchaser of real estate customarily assumes in the community where the real estate is located.

(5) "Shelter rent" shall be the approved rental, less charges for tenant services and additional charges;

(6) "Charges for tenant services" shall include charges for only the following services and items, which are enumerated in Form WPB 2896 and approved, and none other: (i) Heating and air conditioning, including heat and air conditioning supplied direct to tenants, pro rata charges for heating and air conditioning common hallways, stairways and rooms, and heating hot water for tenant use; (ii) janitor or maid service to tenants, including cleaning of common hallways and rooms; (iii) project lighting including lighting of common hallways and rooms, common recreation areas and driveways, exclusive of tenant gas and electricity; (iv) elevator service, maintenance and operating expenses, but not depreciation; (v) water, including cost of water supplied direct for tenant use and for use in common rooms such as laundries: (vi) garbage and rubbish removal; (vii) insect and rodent extermination: (viii) extra equipment, including venetian blinds, telephone and buzzer equipment in tenant units: furniture. carpets, mats, stair treads, draperies, and recreation equipment in common areas. but not including project office furniture and similar management overhead: (ix) cooking ranges and refrigerators or iceboxes; and (x) ground maintenance. "Charges for tenant services" does not include charges for household furniture and furnishings supplied for tenant use in dwelling units (as distinguished from furniture supplied in common hallways and common rooms), as such charges are determined not by the National Housing Agency but by the Office of Price Administration.

(7) "Additional charges" shall include only the following: (i) A reasonable charge, which is specified in Form WPB 2896 and approved, for garage space which need not be supplied as an essential part of the dwelling unit and included in the shelter rent; and (ii) an equitable pro rata amount of the actual cost to the landlord of tenant gas and electricity, which need not be specified in Form WPB 2896 or approved.

(8) "Room" shall include only a living room, dining room, sleeping room, or kitchen, except that a kitchenette or dinette shall be considered as one-half room each.

§ 702.52 Application for priorities assistance and authority to begin construction. (a) Any person desiring to construct a dwelling pursuant to an H-2 quota established for the area by the National Housing Agency, may make application on Form WPB 2896 for priorities assistance and authority to begin construction of the dwelling for one of these purposes; rental, sale, or occupancy by the original owner. Such application shall be filed with the local office of the Federal Housing Administration having jurisdiction, in accordance with instructions issued by the Federal Housing Administration.

(b) The local office of the Federal Housing Administration may approve the application pursuant to this Regulation, but only if that office determines that (1) if approved for rental or for sale, the

proposed rental or proposed sales price is within the range of currently authorized rental levels or current replacement cost levels for similar accommodations in the area; or (2) if approved for occupancy by the applicant such person has submitted satisfactory evidence of his intention to occupy the property.

(c) Upon approval of such application and the issuance, if any, of an appropriate preference rating and allotment symbol, the applicant and all successors in interest to the approved application, rating or symbol, or to any property constructed with the assistance thereof, shall be bound by the terms of such application and preference rating and of all applicable rules, orders, and regulations of the War Production Board and the National Housing Agency.

§ 702.53 Sale and rental of private H-2 housing. (a) For the duration of the national emergency declared by the President on September 8, 1939, all private H-2 housing may be rented or disposed of, by the original or any subsequent owner, only as provided in this regulation.

(1) In the event that the application provides for sale, the housing may be sold (or resold by a purchaser) at an amount not exceeding the approved sales price, or may be held for rental as provided in § 702.53 (a) (2) and § 702.53 (b) (1) of this regulation. In the event the housing is to be sold, the "approved sales price" shall be approved within the limits of the H-2 locality quota established by the National Housing Administrator and

shall not exceed \$8,000. (2) In the event that the housing is rented under this regulation, it shall be 'held for rental" as defined in § 702.51 (a) and no rent payment exceeding the approved rental shall be required of the tenant for the housing as an unfurnished dwelling unit. The "approved rental" shall be approved within the limits of the H-2 locality quota established by the National Housing Administrator and shall not exceed \$65.00 per month shelter rent per unfurnished dwelling unit, plus charges for tenant service (not exceeding \$3 per month per room) and additional charges (as defined in § 702.51 (a)). The owner is required, in return for the approved rental, to supply and suitably maintain the unfurnished dwelling unit and appurtenances described in the application: Provided, That none of the provisions of this regulation shall be interpreted as relieving the tenant from legal liability for waste.

(b) The owner of any private H-2 housing may dispose of such housing in a manner other than that stated in the approved application (or pursuant to \$702.54 of this regulation) only in the following manner and by complying with the following prescribed procedure:

(1) Private H-2 housing which has been approved for sale (provided for in the application or under § 702.53 (b) (3)) may be held for rental by the owner, Provided, That the owner shall, prior to initial occupancy by the tenant, submit to the local office of the Federal Housing Administration for approval, a written request for authority to hold for rental and the establishment of an approved rental, setting forth a schedule and justification of the rentals which the owner desires to charge, and obtain such, approval. The Federal Housing Administration, in passing upon the request, shall be governed by the same considerations and restrictions as though the request were made upon an original application for priority assistance and authority to begin construction. If the approval is granted, the Federal Housing Administration shall notify the owner in writing, and shall advise that the rental so established constitutes the "approved rental" under this regulation, in excess of which the housing may not be rented. The establishment of an approved rental under this paragraph shall not otherwise affect the approval of sale of such housing.

(2) Private H-2 housing which has been approved for rental may be sold to a purchaser who shall hold such housing for rental in the same manner and under the same terms, conditions and restrictions as applied to his vendor.

(3) Private H-2 housing which has been approved for occupancy by the original owner may be sold or held for rental, Provided. That the original owner shall have first submitted to the local office of the Federal Housing Administration for approval, a written request for authority to hold for rental or to sell such housing and for the establishment of an approved rental or an approved sales price, and obtained such approval. The Federal Housing Administration, in passing upon the request, shall be governed by the same considerations and restrictions as though the request were made upon an original application for priority assistance and authority to begin construction. If the approval is granted, the Federal Housing Administration shall notify the owner in writing and shall advise that the rental or sales price so established constitutes the "approved rental" or "approved sales price" under this regulation, in excess of which the housing may not be rented or sold, as the case may be.

§ 702.54 Increase of rent or sales price. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this regulation, the initial rent charge prior to tenant occupancy or the sales price for any private H-2 housing may be increased over the amount theretofore approved, if such in-

crease is authorized by this section and approved by the National Housing The owner of any such housing Agency may petition on Form NHA 60-4 for such increase in rental or sales price and submit such petition to the NHA Regional Representative, through the local office of the Federal Housing Administration: Provided. That the petition must be submitted prior to initial occupancy or, if the petition is for increase in rent charge. then prior to an initial occupancy by a tenant. Each NHA Regional Representative is authorized to approve such increase as he deems appropriate in the particular case; Provided, That the petition shows clearly (1) that the owner has incurred, or will incur, costs in the construction of such housing over which the owner had or has no control, in excess of the costs originally estimated or (2) if the petition is for an increase in rent charge, that the owner will incur costs in the operation of such housing over which the owner has no control, in excess of the costs originally estimated, or that the owner will provide tenant services in addition to those specified in Form WPB 2896; and that if the petition is approved in accordance with (2), the petition must be approved prior to an initial occupancy by a tenant. Any increase in rental or sales price approved hereunder may be added to an "approved rental" or "approved sales price" within the meaning of this regulation.

(b) Any request for permission to increase the rent charge for any private H-2 housing submitted after such housing has been initially occupied by a tenant, or other rent matters relating to such housing and not covered by this regulation, must be submitted to the Office of Price Administration.

§ 702.55 Interpretation and compliance. (a) When any local office of the Federal Housing Administration is unable to determine any question arising under this regulation, it shall refer such question to the NHA Regional Representative. Such referral shall be accompanied by a full statement of the facts and circumstances relevant to the problem, and may include recommendations for its disposition. In the event that the Regional Representative desires assistance in disposing of the question, he shall refer it to the Office of the General Counsel of NHA.

(b) All matters involving the enforcement of the terms of this regulation where compliance cannot be obtained voluntarily at the local level, shall be referred to the Office of the General Counsel of NHA.

§ 702.56 Applicability and duration.
(a) The provisions of this regulation shall be binding upon any person in addition to the original owner, who shall

hold any right, title, or interest in or to any private H-2 housing.

(b) Any reference herein to a "regulation" relates to the regulation and any amendments thereto, revision thereof, or superseding or modifying regulation.

(c) The provisions of this regulation, except as otherwise amended or revoked, shall continue in force and effect for the duration of the national emergency declared by the President on September 8, 1939.

This regulation shall be effective immediately.

JOHN B. BLANDFORD, Jr.,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17259; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 4:24 p. m.]

TITLE 26-INTERNAL REVENUE

Chapter I-Bureau of Internal Revenue

Subchapter C-Miscellaneous Excise Taxes

[Regulations 44]

PART 314—TAXES ON GASOLINE, LUBRICAT-ING OIL AND MATCHES

Correction

In F. R. Doc. 44-17153, appearing at page 13453 of the issue for Friday, November 10, 1944, the bracketed agency designation should appear immediately before the part heading as set forth above.

Subchapter E-Administrative Provisions Common to Various Taxes

[T. D. 5417]

PART 458-INSPECTION OF RETURNS

INSPECTION OF INCOME, EXCESS-PROFITS, DECLARED-VALUE EXCESS-PROFITS, AND CAPITAL STOCK TAX RETURNS BY DEPART-MENT OF COMMERCE 1

§ 458.309 Inspection of returns by Department of Commerce. Pursuant to the provisions of sections 55 (a), 508, 603, 729 (a), and 1204 of the Internal Revenue Code, income, excess profits, declared value excess profits, and capital stock tax returns made under the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, for the year 1941 and subsequent years, shall be open to inspection by the Department of Commerce. The inspection of such returns herein authorized may be made by any officer or employee of the Department of Commerce duly authorized by the Secretary of Commerce to make such inspection. Upon written notice by the Secretary of Commerce to the Secretary of the Treasury stating the classes of returns which it is desired to inspect, the Secretary of the Treasury and any officer or employee of the Treasury Department, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may furnish the

¹ See E.O. 9499, supra.

Department of Commerce with any data on such returns or make the returns, or any of them, available in the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for inspection, and taking of such data as the Secretary of Commerce may designate. The information so obtained may be published or disclosed in statistical form: *Provided*, Such publication does not disclose, directly or indirectly, the name or address of any taxpayer.

(E.O. 9499, November 11, 1944, and sections 55 (a), 508, 603, 1204, and 729 (a), 53 Stat. 1, 29, 111, 171; 54 Stat. 974, 989; 26 U.S.C. 1940 ed., 55 (a), 508, 603, 1204, and 729 (a)

H. Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved: November 11, 1944.

Franklin D. Roosevelt,

The White House.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17317; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 4:52 p. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE Chapter III—Bureau of Mines

Gen. License 61

PART 303—GENERAL LICENSE PERTAINING
TO EXPLOSIVES

LICENSE FOR SODIUM NITRATE AND AMMO-NIUM NITRATE AS FERTILIZER AND SODIUM CHLORATE AS WEED ERADICATOR

General License No. 6 (§ 303.6) 1 is amended to read as follows:

§ 303.6 General purchaser's license for sodium nitrate and ammonium nitrate as fertilizer and for sodium chlorate as weed eradicator. A general license is hereby granted under the Federal Explosives Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 863), as amended, to any person as defined therein who, as owner, manager, tenant or sharecropper, operates a tractof land for the production of food, fiber, medicinal herbs, tobacco or inedible oils, authorizing him to purchase and possess sodium nitrate and ammonium nitrate as a fertilizer and sodium chlorate as a weed eradicator on that tract of land and to use them for those purposes thereon. It does not cover any person, citizen or alien, who is prohibited by regulation or proclamation of the War Department or other Federal agency from possessing, using, or controlling explosives or component parts thereof.

This general license relieves persons covered by it from the duty of applying for and securing individual licenses for the purposes specified in it and from the duty of keeping records on the acquisition and use of sodium nitrate, ammonium nitrate, and sodium chlorate. It does not relieve them from any other duty under the Federal Explosives Act or the regulations thereunder, and it does not relieve persons selling or otherwise disposing of sodium nitrate, ammonium nitrate, or sodium chlorate to them from the duty of keeping the records required by section 5 of the act and \$ 301.14 (d) of the regulations.

This general license expires at the close of business on June 30, 1945, unless sooner terminated.

> R. R. SAYERS, Director.

The foregoing license as amended is approved and all regulations inconsistent therewith are waived.

MICHAEL W. STRAUS, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. NOVEMBER 6. 1944.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17331; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 9:59 a. m.]

Chapter VIII—Foreign Economic Administration

Subchapter B-Export Control [Amdt. 253]

PART 802—GENERAL LICENSES
CONTROLLED MATERIALS

Part 802 General licenses is hereby amended by renumbering § 802.31 General License "GCMP" as § 802.28.

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714; Pub. Law 75, 77th Cong.; Pub. Law 238, 77th Cong.; Pub. Law 397, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9361, 8 F.R. 9861; Order No. 1, 8 F.R. 9938; E.O. 9380; Delegation of Authority No. 20, 8 F.R. 16235; Delegation of Authority No. 21, 8 F.R. 16320)

Dated: November 11, 1944.

S. H. Lebensburger,
Director,
Requirements and Supply Branch,
Bureau of Supplies.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17834; Filed, Nov. 18, 1944; 10:40 a. m.]

Chapter IX-War Production Board

AUTHORITY: Regulations in this chapter, unless otherwise noted at the end of documents affected, issued under sec. 2 (a), 54 Stat. 676, as amended by 55 Stat. 236 and 56 Stat. 177; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; W.P.B. Reg. 1 as amended Dec. 31, 1943, 9 F.R. 64.

PART 1010—SUSPENSION ORDERS [Suspension Order S-649]

HOLLAND FURNACE CO.

Holland Furnace Company is a corporation with its offices at 491 Columbia

¹7 F.R. 4760, 6670, 10925; 8 F.R. 564, 1938, 9183, 16503; 9 F.R. 3489.

Avenue, Holland, Michigan. At its Chicago, Illinois, plant it manufactures furnaces and food lockers. On or about October 6, 1943, it placed an order for and accepted delivery of a degreaser for which a preference rating had not been assigned, in violation of General Limitation Order L-110. On or about January 20, 1944, it ordered and accepted delivery of an air-cooled compressor, which is general industrial equipment, on an order which was not approved, in violation of Limitation Order L-123. Between September 14, 1943, and October 6, 1943, the company placed four purchase orders for, and accepted delivery of certain critical equipment necessary for the manufacture of food lockers; on each of these purchase orders it extended a rating of AA-3, falsely certifying that it was entitled to apply or extend this rating. tension of the ratings was in violation of Priorities Regulation 3, and execution of the certificates constituted wilfully furnishing false and misleading information to the War Production Board.

The responsible officials of Holland Furnace Company were aware of General Limitation Order L-110, Limitation Order L-123, and Priorities Regulation 3, and these actions constituted wilful vi-

olations.

These violations of War Production Board regulations have diverted critical materials to uses not authorized by the War Production Board and have interfered with the controls established by the War Production Board for the allocation of critical materials, and they have hampered and impeded the war effort of the United States of America. In view of the foregoing, it is hereby ordered, that:

§ 1010.649 Suspension Order No. S-649. (a) Holland Furnace Company shall not for four months from the effective date of this order apply or extend any preference ratings or use any CMP allotment symbols, regardless of the delivery date named in any purchase order to which such rating may be applied or extended, or on which CMP allotment symbols are used, for the purpose of ordering or accepting delivery of any materials or products to be used directly or indirectly in the manufacture of food lockers. Holland Furnace Company for four months shall not order or accept delivery of any item of general industrial equipment as defined in or governed by Limitation Order L-125 as issued August 31, 1944, for the purpose of directly or indirectly manufacturing or processing food lockers. These restrictions and provisions shall apply to the successors and assigns and to the taking directly as well as indirectly of any such action.

(b) Nothing contained in this order shall be deemed to relieve Holland Furnace Company, its successors or assigns, from any restriction, prohibition or provision contained in any other order or regulation of the War Production Board, except insofar as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions hereof.

(c) This order shall take effect on November 10, 1944, and shall expire on March 10, 1945.

Issued this 3d day of November 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, By J. JOSEPH WHELAN, Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17255; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 4:06 p. m.]

PART 1010-SUSPENSION ORDERS

(Suspension Order S-6541

FIELD ENTERPRISES, INC., AND CHICAGO SUN

Field Enterprises, Inc., is a corporation with its principal office in Chicago, Illinois. Since September 1, 1944 it has been engaged in the business of publishing a daily newspaper known as the Chicago Sun and is the successor to Marshall Field III, who owned and published the Chicago Sun prior to that date. During the second quarter of 1944 the Chicago Sun used or caused to be used 886.89 tons of print paper in excess of the quota of print paper which it was permitted to consume during this quarter under the provisions of Limitation Order L-240, and in violation of that order. The Chicago Sun had full knowledge of the terms and provisions of Limitation Order L-240 and the violations were wilful.

This excessive use of paper has diverted scarce material to uses not authorized by the War Production Board, and has hampered and impeded the war effort of the United States of America. In view of the foregoing it is hereby ordered, that:

§ 1010.654 Suspension Order No. S-654. (a) Field Enterprises, Inc., its successors or assigns, unless otherwise specifically authorized in writing by the War Production Board, shall reduce its use of print paper by 886.89 tons under the consumption quota it would otherwise be entitled to use as specified by the provisions of Limitation Order L-240, as follows: During the fourth quarter of 1944 by 197.08 tons; during the first quarter of 1945 by 295.64 tons; during the second quarter of 1945 by 295.63 tons; and during the third quarter of 1945 by 98.54 tons.

(b) Nothing contained in this order shall be deemed to relieve Field Enterprises, Inc., its successors or assigns, from any restriction, prohibition, or provision contained in any other order or regulation of the War Production Board, except insofar as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions hereof.

Issued this 10th day of November 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17256; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 4:06 p. m.] PART 949—CHROMIUM

[General Preference Order M-18-a, Direction 2 as Amended Nov. 11, 1944]

The following amended direction is issued pursuant to General Preference Order M-18-a.

To all manufacturers of nickel-chrome resistance wire made from chromium metal.

On or after June 28, 1944, no person shall melt chromium metal to make nickel-chrome resistance wire, and no person shall deliver any nickel-chrome resistance wire made with chromium metal, if he knows or has reason to believe that the wire is to be used to make domestic or commercial electric appliances or parts (including repair parts) those appliances, unless he has been specifi-cally authorized in writing by the War Production Board to do so or unless the appliances or parts are to be produced to fill a contract, subcontract, or purchase order of the Army, the Navy, the Maritime Commis-sion, the War Shipping Administration, or the Veterans' Administration. The War Production Board does not intend to grant authorization to melt chromium metal to make nickel-chromium resistance wire or to deliver nickel-chrome resistance wire made with chromium metal, unless the manufacturer of the electric appliances or parts needs that type of wire to make his product because of technical reasons.

This direction is issued under General Preference Order M-18-a. All communications concerning it should be addressed to the Ferro-Alloys Branch, Steel Division, War Production Board, Reference: M-18-a, Wash-

ington 25, D. C.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, By J. JOSEPH WHELAN, Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17271; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:12 a. m.]

PART 1038-GRAPHITE

[Conservation Order M-61, as Amended Nov. 11, 1944]

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of graphite for defense, for private account and for export, and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense:

§ 1038.1 Conservation Order M-61— (a) Definitions. For the purposes of this order:

(1) "Strategic graphite" means Ceylon amorphous graphite, either in lump or ground form, having more than 95 per cent graphitic carbon content.

(2) "Put into process" means the first change made by a person in the form of the material from that form in which

it is received by him.

(b) Restrictions on processing and delivery of strategic graphite. No person shall put into process, deliver or accept delivery of any strategic graphite except to the extent specifically authorized by the War Production Board. These restrictions apply to all stocks of strategic graphite on hand as well as new supply

(c) Exceptions to the processing and delivery restrictions contained in paragraph (b). No authorization of the War Production Board is required for:

(1) Delivery or acceptance of delivery of strategic graphite by Metals Reserve Company or any other corporation organized under section 5 (d) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, or any duly authorized agent of such corporation.

(2) [Deleted Nov. 11, 1944.]

(3) [Deleted Nov. 11, 1944.]

(4) [Deleted Nov. 11, 1944.]

(d) How to obtain authorization for processing or delivery. Each person who requires specific authorization from the War Production Board to put strategic graphite into process or to accept delivery of strategic graphite from any one (other than Metals Reserve Company, or any corporation organized under section 5 (d) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, or any duly authorized agent of such corporation) shall file with War Production Board, Washington 25, D. C., Form WPB-623, revised, in quadruplicate, by the 20th of the month before the month in which the graphite is to be put into process or received. War Production Board will return one copy of Form WPB-623, revised, to the applicant on which will be indicated the quantity of strategic graphite authorized for delivery and processing. Specific authorization to put strategic graphite into process shall only be valid for the calendar month for which it is issued. If the application requests permission to accept delivery, War Production Board will send a copy to the applicant's supplier, which will constitute the supplier's authorization to make the delivery.

Each person requiring authorization to accept delivery of strategic graphite from Metals Reserve Company, or any corporation organized under section 5 (d) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, or any duly authorized agent of such corporation, shall apply by letter in duplicate to the War Production Board, Washington 25, D. C., stating the quantity and description of the material requested and the purpose for which it is intended to be put into process. The War Production Board will issue instructions by letter to Metals Reserve Company, setting forth the quantity and description of material to be delivered and the purpose for which it may be processed. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to the applicant which will constitute the applicant's authorization to accept delivery and process.

(e) Reports. All persons having in their possession any of the types of graphite listed on Form WPB-624, revised, shall file quarterly Form WPB-624 revised with War Production Board on or before the 20th of the month following the calendar quarter for which the report is made, showing inventory, receipts, consumption, and sales of such graphite.

(f) Violations. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using, material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

(g) Applicability of regulations. This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable provisions of the regulations of the War Production Board, as amended from time to time.

(h) Bureau of the Budget approval. The reporting provisions of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(i) Communications to the War Production Board. All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to: War Production Board, Mica-Graphite Division, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-61.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, By J. JOSEPH WHELAN, Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17272; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:12 a. m.]

PART 3208-SCHEDULED PRODUCTS

[General Scheduling Order M-293, Direction 3]

PARTS FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

The following direction is issued pursuant to General Scheduling Order M-293

(a) Scope and purpose of this direction: This direction covers all kinds of parts for internal combustion engines, and all kinds of parts of parts for such engines. All parts and sub-parts of internal combustion engines are by this direction classified as "M-293 products", and are subject to the sched-uling provisions set forth in the next para-graph. The provisions of this direction are applicable to such engine parts and subparts whether manufactured by an engine manufacturer or a parts manufacturer. It is the purpose of this direction to describe and give public notice of the kinds of scheduling actions which may be applied by the War Production Board from time to time to any or all engine parts in the plants of any engine manufacturers or parts manufacturers. The extent to which such scheduling actions may be applied will be deter-mined largely by the needs of the Army, Navy, Aircraft Resources Control Office, Maritime Commission, Office of Defense Transportation, and other essential programs for engine spare parts in any particular plant or plants. There is most urgent need for the maintenance of engines now in service, and scheduling actions taken under this direction will be taken primarily in such a way as to insure the satisfaction of that need, even at the expense of new engine production where that becomes necessary.

(b) From time to time the War Production Board may take any of the following kinds of action as to any manufacturer with respect to any parts or sub-parts of internal

combustion engines:

(1) Direct the filing and freezing, or the preparation and freezing without filing, of production or shipping schedules, in whole or in part.

(2) Direct changes in the production or shipping schedules of any manufacturer. These actions may, among other things, relate to segments of production, segments of shipping capacity, specific purchase orders, or classes of purchase orders.

(3) Direct the inclusion of unrated purchase orders as a class in frozen schedules, or the exclusion of unrated purchase orders as a class from frozen schedules, and specify the manner of inclusion or exclusion.

(4) Direct the allocation and setting aside of specific percentages of parts on hand, produced, to be produced, or to be received for shipment as directed on specified purchase orders or classes of purchase orders; and change such percentages from time to time

as to any part or parts.
(5) Direct the shipment of parts instead of engines by any engine manufacturer on specified orders, or classes of orders, and direct changes in any frozen schedule for internal combustion engines which may be deemed necessary to carry out directions for the shipment or setting aside of parts under this direction.

(6) Direct the return or cancellation of any purchase order on the books of a manufacturer.

(7) Direct the acceptance of purchase orders for parts, and direct a schedule of shipments for such purchase orders.

(8) Cancel purchase orders placed with one manufacturer and direct that they be placed with another manufacturer.

(9) Take such other action as it deems necessary with respect to the ordering, production or shipment of parts.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD. By J. JOSEPH WHELAN, Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17275; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:12 a. m.1

PART 3281-PULP AND PAPER

[General Conservation Order M-241, as Amended Nov. 11, 1944]

PAPER AND PAPERBOARD

§ 3281.63 General Conservation Order M-241-(a) Applicability of regulations. This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable regulations of the War Production Board, as amended from time to time, except to the extent of any inconsistency, in which event the provisions of this order shall govern.

(b) Definitions. For the purpose of

this order:

(1) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, governmental corporation or agency, or any organized group of persons whether incorporated or not.

(2) "Produce" and "manufacture"

(2) "Produce" and "manufacture" mean and include all making and finishing operations prior to packing or pack-

aging.

(3) "Finished production" means paper or paperboard ready for packing or packaging. (4) "Grade" means any kind of paper or paperboard for which a caption or subcaption is provided in Form WPB-514 or any particular grade even though not specifically mentioned within such kind, except those grades listed below which are covered by other WPB orders as specified. Also included are all the coated papers not mentioned by captions but for which any captioned grade or item thereunder is used as a base stock.

Paper and paperboard under the following WPB-514 Captions in the table immediately following are specifically excluded from this order and are subject to and should be reported under the appropriate controlling order indicated therein.

TABLE 1

Type	WPB-514 Caption	Con- trolling order
Container beardPaperboard	210000 through 219000. 220000 through 260000 (except 240000 through 249000, 253000 and "Sanitary food container stock" as listed in Appendix B to this order and 261100 261200, 252000).	M-290 M-378
Asbestos and asbestos filled paper.	261100, 261200 and 262000	M-79

(5) "Paper merchant" means a person principally engaged in the business of buying and reselling paper and paperboard.

(c) Restrictions on production of paper and paperboard. Unless specifically authorized by the War Production Board, no person shall produce paper or paperboard on any paper machine (Yankee, Harper, Fourdrinier, Cylinder or Wet Machine) which did not produce

paper or paperboard in the period May 1, 1943 to July 15, 1943 inclusive.

(d) Reserve production. (1) (i) Each manufacturer shall reserve in his total overall production of paper and paper-board for the month of October, 1944, and for each calendar month thereafter time and supplies sufficient to produce and deliver within such month the following percentage applied either to his total production or to his production of a stated "grade" or "class" as indicated in Table 2;

TABLE 2

Туре	WPB-514 Caption	Percent
(Grade) Condenser tissue. (Grades) "Sanitary food containers stock" (Class) Groundwood printing, book, writing and coarse wrapping. (Class) All other papers and paperboards	047200. For captions see Appendix B to this order. 020000 through 049000 inc., and 051100 to 054900 inc. All other captions except those excluded under paragraph (b) (4).	100 100 35 20

The War Production Board may from time to time change such percentage or percentages and apply percentages to other grades or combinations, by notice in writing to each manufacturer or by publication in the Federal Register at least ten days prior to the first of the month to the production of which such change is applicable.

(ii) When production is reserved by applying a percentage to a stated "grade" or "grades" (See Table 2), the production of such "grade" or "grades" for which a manufacturer is obligated shall be determined by applying the stated percentage to the average monthly finished production of such "grade" or "grades" which the manufacturer has reported on Form WPB-514 for the most recent three calendar quarters.

When production is reserved by applying a percentage to a "class" or "classes" (See Table 2), the production of such

"class" or "classes" for which a manufacturer is obligated shall be determined by applying the percentage to the lesser of: (a) The monthly production of the "class" or "classes" which the manufacturer can produce subject to his authorized use of pulp under Order M-93, or (b) the average monthly production of the "class" or "classes" which the manufacturer has reported on Form WPB-514 for the most recent three calendar months.

Note: The words in quotations refer to listed types in Table 2.

(iii) On or before the 15th day of any month, the War Production Board may direct any manufacturer to employ his reserve production for any month to produce any grade of paper or paperboard which such manufacturer is qualified to produce and in any quantity not exceed-

ing the percentage of his production designated for such month by the War Production Board less his tonnage credit current at the time against such month's reserve production under the provisions of paragraph (d) (4). Similar directions may be issued by the War Production Board after the 15th day of any month under paragraph (d) (2) (ii). The War Production Board may require the manufacturer to sell and deliver such tonnage to any person it may name. The manufacturer may refuse to so produce, sell, or deliver such reserve production only for the reasons specified for the refusal of rated orders in § 944.2 of Priorities Regulation No. 1.

(2) (i) If, on or before the 15th day of any month in which production is reserved, the manufacturer does not receive from the War Production Board directions as to the disposition of all production reserved in such month, he may employ, subject to the provisions of paragraph (d) (2) (ii) below, the production for which no directions have been received as he may desire consistent with the provisions of this and other orders of the War Production Board.

(ii) If, as of record with the War Production Board on the 15th day of any month, a manufacturer of paper or paperboard has not been credited with accepting voluntarily or by directive from the War Production Board an order or orders for paper and paperboard to be delivered directly or through another person to the Armed Forces (i. e., the first six procurement activities listed in paragraph (d) (5)) from his production in such month in a total amount equal to 30% of his reserve production by type, the manufacturer shall continue to be obligated for such month until the close of the fourth calendar day prior to the first day of the next succeeding month, for that portion of such percentage of his reserve production for which he has accepted no orders for delivery to the Armed Forces.

(3) The War Production Board may establish in an appendix or appendices to this Order M-241 additional controls over the production, distribution, delivery and use of any grade or combination grades of paper or paperboard for which 100 percent production is reserved. The reserve of such grade or combina-tion of grades shall then be subject to direction for the entire month and continuously for so long as 100 percent of such production is reserved. When 100 percent of the production of any grade or combination of grades is reserved, the use of reporting Form WPB-3270 is not required for such grade or combination since the full control will be specified in the proper appendix.

(4) (i) Credit for directed tonnage. Should the War Production Board direct a manufacturer of paper or paperboard to accept an order to be shipped from his reserve production, the reserve production for which such manufacturer is obligated shall be reduced (except as pro-

vided in the paragraph immediately following) by the tonnage specified in such directive, and such reduction concurrently recorded to such manufacturer's credit on the records of the War Production Board.

(ii) When directed tonnage is not credited. Credit against the reserve production obligations of a manfacturer is not given for the tonnage specified in a directive when the following conditions prevail:

(a) Any one of the first six procurement activities (the Armed Forces) requests a qualified manufacturer to bid on a contract or accept a purchase order from such activity, and

(b) The manufacturer fails to bid on the contract or refuses to voluntarily ac-

cept the purchase order, and

(c) The War Production Board records on the acceptance of contracts and purchase orders by such manufacturer against his reserve production show that the acceptance of such contract or part thereof or such purchase order at the time the request was issued would not have caused him to produce more tonnage in any month than his reserve production obligations for such month, and

(d) Because of such failure to bid on the contract or refusal to accept the purchase order, a directive is issued to the manufacturer by the War Production

Board.

- (iii) Any manufacturer who has accepted, directly or through another person, an order or orders for paper or paperboard to be produced for the account of any activity or use listed in paragraph (d) (5), shall immediately report such acceptance in triplicate on Form WPB-3270 and thereafter shall immediately report to the War Production Board on such form any change requested by the purchaser in any previously reported order or orders, if such change involves cancellation, or a change in quantity or in the month of manufacture. When the proper order or orders or requested changes reported on Form WPB-3270 have been correctly reported to the War Production Board, the manufacturer will be notified accordingly and credit against the manufacturer's reserve production will be recorded, subject to the provisions of paragraph (d) (2) (ii). Thereafter the manufacturer shall produce such orders according to his schedule as so reported to the War Production Board. (The reporting requirements of this paragraph have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget, pursuant to the Federal Reports Act of 1942.)
 - (5) Procurement activities:
 - 1. United States Army.
- United States Army Map Service.
- United States Army Air Forces.
- United States Navy. The United States Marine Corps.
- The United States Coast Guard.
- United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration.
- 8. Lend-Lease Administration Foreign Economic Administration.
 - Panama Canal.
- 10. Bureau of Public Debt.
- 11. United States Government Printing Office.

- 12. United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
- 13. Procurement Division of the United
- States Treasury.
 14. Office of Economic Warfare—Foreign Economic Administration (orders with an F. E. A. approved export license).

15. United States Post Office.

- Rubber Reserve Corporation.
 Producers of products, or parts thereof, for any of the sixteen procurement activities listed above to the extent that the primary paper or paperboard is to be used exclusively as a component part of the product or part thereof, or is to be used exclusively for the necessary packaging of the product or part thereof, to be delivered on a contract or purchase order issued by such activity. port Government Department, Order Number and Name of Convertor or user. If the use of the paper cannot be identified directly with a Government Order Number by a producer of a product of indirect military or Governmental nature, then the CMP Allot-ment Symbol, if available, and the name of the product may be supplied for identi-
- (e) Restrictions on inventory. Unless specifically authorized by the War Production Board or excepted by paragraph (e) (4):
- (1) Consumers inventories except those covered by M-241-a, L-240, L-241, L-244, L-245, L-340 and L-289. (i) No person shall knowingly deliver to any person except a paper merchant, and no person except a paper merchant shall accept delivery of, any quantity of paper or paperboard if such person's total inventory is, or will by virtue of such delivery become, in excess of the greater of (a) thirty tons or (b) thirty calendar days' supply on the basis of his average rate of consuming such paper and paperboard for the latest preceding three full calendar months.
- (ii) Regardless of the provisions of (1) (i) above no person shall knowingly deliver to a manufacturer of folding boxes. setup boxes, or paper shipping sacks and no manufacturer of folding boxes, setup boxes, or paper shipping sacks shall accept delivery of any quantity of paper or paperboard if the manufacturer's total inventory of paper and paperboard is, or will by virtue of such delivery become, in excess of the greater of (a) forty tons or (b) sixty calendar days' supply on the basis of his average rate of consuming such paper and paperboard during the latest preceding three full calendar months
- (2) Merchant inventories. On and after November 1, 1944, no paper merchant shall accept delivery of, and no person shall knowingly deliver to a paper merchant, any paper or paperboard for his warehouse stock if the dollar inventory value, as determined by customary accounting practice, of all paper and paperboard (excluding that which has been sold to and paid for by another person) in the merchant's store and warehouses exceeds or by virtue of such delivery will exceed, fifty-five percent (55%) of the merchant's total dollar sales from his store and warehouse inventory during the latest preceding three full calendar months plus 20 tons. Each affiliate, subsidiary or branch is to

be considered individually in applying the provisions of this paragraph.

(3) Mill inventories. "Mill inventory" means all paper and paperboard other than that produced or being produced for prompt shipment against a definite order.

No person shall produce at any mill any quantity of paper or paperboard, if his total inventory at such mill is, or will by virtue of such production become, in excess of the greater of (a) thirty tons, or (b) thirty calendar days' supply on the basis of the average rate of shipment of paper or paperboard from such mill during the latest preceding three full calendar months.

(4) (i) Delivery restrictions and certification requirements. No paper mer-chant, and no person on behalf of a paper merchant, may order or accept delivery of any paper from a mill operator or other supplier unless he furnishes, or has previously furnished, to the person making delivery a certification in substantially the following form signed manually, or as provided in Priority Regulation No. 7 (§ 944.27) by an official duly authorized for such purpose.

The undersigned certifies, subject to the penalties of section 35 (A) of the U.S. Criminal Code, to the seller and to the War Production Board that he is familiar with Order M-241 and that all purchases by him of items regulated by that order, as amended from time to time, will be in compliance therewith.

The above certificate must be used and the certification provided for in Priority Regulation No. 7 may not be used in its place or stead.

This is a one-time certification and need not accompany each individual

order for paper.

(ii) No manufacturer, paper merchant or other person shall sell or deliver paper or paperboard to any other person whose inventory or use of paper or paperboard is controlled by one or more of the orders in List I below unless and until he has received such certificates (if any) as may be called for under the order governing delivery and use of the paper or paperboard by the purchaser:

LIST I

L-177 Wallpaper manufacturers. L-240

Newspaper publishers. Commercial printers. Magazine publishers. L-241

L-245 Book publishers.

Greeting card and picture postcard L-289 producers.

Display. L-294

L-340 Government commercial printing. M-241-a Certain converters.

M-241 Paper and paperboard.

Although this order (M-241) appears in List I above, certificates are required only in the case of paper merchants and persons who act on behalf of the paper merchant.

(5) Item inventories. The restrictions of paragraph (e) apply equally to paper and paperboard of foreign and domestic origin, and apply to intra company deliveries as defined in § 944.12 of Priorities Regulation No. 1. They do not, however, apply to those papers commonly reported

on United States Department of Commerce (Census) Form WPB-514, as revised, under the captions "Blueprint and similar base stock (043110 and 043210); photographic and other sensitizing stock (043130, 043220 and 043230); and Cigarette (047300)"; or to any paper or paperboard after it is printed or to paper or paperboard converted otherwise than by coating.

(f) Miscellaneous provisions—(1) Records. All persons affected by this order shall keep and preserve for not less than two years accurate and complete records concerning inventories. production and sales.

(2) Audit and inspection. All records required to be kept by this order shall upon request, be submitted to audit and inspection by duly authorized representatives of the War Production Board.

(3) Reports. All persons affected by this order shall execute and file with the War Production Board such reports and questionnaires as said Board shall from time to time request, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget pursuant to the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(4) Violations. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order or who, in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States, is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of or from processing or using materials under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

(5) Appeals. Any appeal from the provisions of this order shall be made by filing a letter in triplicate, referring to the particular provision appealed from and stating fully the grounds of the appeal.

(6) Communications. All communications concerning this order shall unless otherwise directed be addressed to War Production Board, Paper Division, Washington 25, D. C., Ref.: M-241.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, By J. JOSEPH WHELAN, Recording Secretary,

APPENDIX A-CONDENSER TISSUE

(a) Definitions: For the purpose of this appendix:

"Condenser tissue" includes the following mill grades: Kraft Condenser Tissue, Linen Condenser Tissue; Tan Condenser Tissue; Kraft Electrolytic; Manila Electrolytic; Kraft Coil; Rag Coil; and Cream and Grey Special Tissue, and any other similar grade which may be produced from time to time.

Restriction on delivery and receipt of condenser tissue:

(b) Restrictions on acceptance of delivtry. On and after July 1, 1944, no consumer shall accept delivery from a producer of condenser tissue except as authorized by the War Production Board on Form WPB-3680.

(c) Delivery restrictions. On and after July 1, 1944 no producer shall deliver condenser tissue except on an order accompanied by a written statement, manually signed by

the consumer or an authorized official of the consumer in the following form:

Authorized under M-241 Appendix A. Date of authorization _____, authorization number _____

This written statement shall constitute a representation (subject to the penalties of section 35A of the United States Criminal Code) that the consumer is authorized under this and other applicable War Production Board regulations and orders to place the delivery order and receive the items ordered for the purpose for which ordered. The standard certification of Priorities Regulation 7 must not be used instead of the certification described in this paragraph (c).

(d) Ratings. Ratings shall be used in connection with condenser tissue only as may be directed by the War Production Board on form WPB-3680. No consumer shall apply any other rating to any order for condenser tissue or use a rating in any other way to procure condenser tissue from a producer.

(e) The War Production Board may at any time by wire or letter revise a previously issued authorization so as to make any of the paper covered by such authorization available for another use, and, for the purpose of fulfilling a time requirement of the armed forces, may direct a producer to produce and deliver condenser tissue for such requirement prior to the production and delivery of any other condenser tissue.

(f) Applications and reports. (1) Each person who desires to receive a delivery or deliveries of condenser tissue in any calendar month shall file his application in triplicate on Form WPB-3680 with the War Production Board on or before the fifth day of the month immediately preceding such month, or at any other time currently required in such form, and shall furnish the information provided for on such form.

(2) The reporting requirements set forth in paragraph (f) (1) of this appendix have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget pursuant to the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(g) This Appendix A of M-241 is subject to all the provisions of M-241 not inconsistent with the provisions of this appendix.

APPENDIX B-SANITARY FOOD CONTAINER STOCK

(a) Definitions. For the purpose of this appendix:

(1) "Sanitary food container stock" means and is limited to the following captions as they now appear or will appear in the following WPB-514 forms respectively:

lowing	WPB-514 forms re	espectively:
		WPB-514 (Pro-
	B-514 (Current)	posed)
053600	Cup stock	224004 Cup and
224004	Hot drink cup-	round
004005	stock	nested
224000	Round nested	
	food contain- er stock	tainer
224001		224001 Milk bottle
	Milk bottle stock_	
	Milk bottle hood	occu.
The same of the sa		224002 Milk bottle
925002	Milk bottle hood	hood and
220002	and lip cover	
	stock	stock.
224003	Liquid tight cy-	224003 Liquid tight
	lindrical can	
	and lid stock	container
225003	Liquid tight cy-	stock.
	lindrical can	224005 Cup 11d
	and lid stock	stock.
100		224008 Milk bottle
225004	Milk bottle cap	cap and
	and plug stock	
		Btock

(b) Reserve production. (1) The reserve production for which a manufacturer is obli-

gated under this Appendix B shall be determined for each kind of "Sanitary Food Container Stock" by the total monthly production of such kind which the manufacturer can produce subject to his authorized use of pulp under WPB Order M-93.

(2) The War Production Board may at any time direct any manufacturer to employ that part of his reserve production for which no directive has been issued (and which has not been used or for which a definite commitment has not been made to fill a purchase order authorized by the War Production Board) to produce any grade of "sanitary food container stock" and to sell and deliver such production to any person it may name, and thereafter such manufacturer shall so produce and deliver. The manufacturer may refuse to so sell and deliver such production only for the reasons specified for the refusal of rated orders in § 944.2 of Priorities Regulation No. 1.

tion No. 1.

(3) A manufacturer may use any part of his reserve production for which he has not received a directive or directives by the War Production Board to produce and deliver the quantity of "sanitary food container stock" specified by a purchaser in an order authorized and certified in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) (2) below.

the provisions of paragraph (c) (2) below.

(c) Delivery restrictions. (1) On and after July 18, 1944 no person shall purchase or accept delivery from any manufacturer of any quantity of "sanitary food container stock" except as authorized by the War Production Board on Form GA 1959.

(2) On and after July 18, 1944 no person shall sell or deliver any part of his production of "sanitary food container stock" except in accordance with a directive issued by the War Production Board or in fulfillment of a purchase order containing a statement manually signed by an authorized official of

Authorized by the War Production Board under M-241
Appendix B. Date of authorization _____
Authorization No. _____
Quantity _____

the purchaser in the following form:

This written statement shall constitute a representation (subject to the penalties of section 35A of the United States Criminal Code) that the purchaser is authorized under this and other applicable War Production Board regulations and orders to purchase and receive the quantity of "sanitary food container stock" ordered, for the purpose, if any, specified in the purchase authorization issued to him by the War Production Board. The Standard Certification of Priorities Regulation 7 must not be used as a substitute for the certification specified in this paragraph (c).

(3) An authorization to purchase given to a converter of "sanitary food container stock" may be passed on by the converter to an intermediate processor, such as a waxer of the stock, and the manufacturer may sell and deliver to the processor under the authorization provided the processor delivers a certificate in the form prescribed in paragraph (c) (2) and also certifies on his order that the stock so purchased under a particular authorization number will be delivered only to the converter to whom the authorization was issued

ered only to the converter to whom the authorization was issued.

(d) Variations in quantity produced and delivered. (1) Each directive and each purchase authorization issued by the War Production Board under this order is subject as to quantity manufactured, delivered and accepted, to the following percent of variation in quantity ordered:

Perc	ent
Less than 20,000 pounds	15
20,000 to 40,000 pounds	.10
40,000 pounds or more	5

This variation shall not be exceeded as to delivery, and if exceeded in manufacture, the

amount of the excess, unless it can and may be used in filling another authorized purchase order, shall be immediately reported to the War Production Board with information as to the specifications, amounts, and name of purchaser who ordered it. The War Production Board will thereafter promptly

direct its disposition.

(2) If, on or before the 15th day of the second month in any calendar quarter year, a manufacturer has not received directives and accepted authorized purchase orders for "sanitary food container stock" in a total tonnage equal to the total tonnage he is able to produce in such calendar quarter year, subject to his use of pulp authorized under Order M-93, he shall on or before the 20th day of such month mail to the War Production Board a statement of the tonnage of each kind of "sanitary food container stock" he is able to produce in such calendar quarter year over and above the tonnage for which he has received directives or accepted au-thorized purchase orders. The War Produc-tion Board will thereafter endeavor to see that such manufacturer receives directives or authorized purchase orders of sufficient tonnage to cover such production. This provision shall not prevent the manufacturer from accepting authorized purchase orders thereafter voluntarily offered him and is only for the purpose of assuring the full production authorized under Order M-93 and the distribution of any unsold production to those who have not received the full amount

they have been authorized to purchase.
(3) If, for any reason beyond his control, a manufacturer finds he is unable to use in any calendar quarter year the pulp allocated to him for the manufacture of "sanitary food container stock" or to produce and deliver during such calendar quarter year in accordance with any directive or directives issued to him by the War Production Board or to produce and deliver any authorized purchase order or orders accepted by him for production in such quarter year, he shall immediately so notify the War Production Board giving specific information with respect to each such directive or purchase order as to name of customer, specifications, promised shipping dates and the tonnage of the pulp allocated to him which he is unable to use in such quarter. The War Production Board may, pursuant to Order M-93, direct that the pulp such manufacturer is unable to use for producing such directives or authorized purchase orders be sold and shipped to another manufacturer or manufacturers of such stock for use in manufacturing such "sanitary food container stock" and may, pursuant to M-93 authorize such other manufacturer to use such pulp for manufacturing such stock. Thereafter, such other manufacturer's reserve production of "sanitary food container stock" shall be correspondingly increased.

(e) This Appendix B of M-241 is subject to all the provisions of M-241 not inconsistent with the provisions of this Appendix except the provisions of paragraphs (d) (2)

and (d) (4).

Note: The reporting requirements of this appendix have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget, pursuant to the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17274; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:12 a. m.]

Part 3289—Radio and Radar Division
[General Limitation Order L-265 as Amended
Nov. 11, 1944]

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply for defense, for private account, and for export, of electronic equipment; and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense:

§ 3289.31 General Limitation Order L-265—(a) Definitions. For the purpose of this order:

pose of this order:
(1) "Person" means any individual,
partnership association, business trust,
corporation, or any organized group of
individuals whether incorporated or not.

- (2) "Manufacture" means produce, fabricate or assemble electronic equipment, or perform any act or operation upon electronic equipment so as to modify or convert it from one to another type, use or mode of operation, but shall not include acts incidental to the maintenance or repair of electronic equipment.
- ment.
 (3) "Electronic equipment" means any electrical apparatus or device involving the use of vacuum or gaseous tubes and any associated or supplementary device, apparatus or component part therefor, and shall include any acoustic phonograph and component parts therefor. The term shall not include:

(i) Hearing aid devices:

(ii) Wire telephone and telegraph equipment;

(iii) Electric batteries;

(iv) Power and light equipment;

(v) Medical, therapeutic, x-ray and fluoroscopic equipment other than replacement electron tubes therefor;

(vi) Phonograph records and needles;(vii) Automotive maintenance equipment as defined in Limitation Order L-270;

(viii) Incandescent, fluorescent and other electric discharge lamps, as defined in Limitation Order L-28; and rectifier tubes, as defined in Limitation Order L-264.

(ix) Industrial type instruments and associated circuit devices, for measuring or controlling temperature, pressure, flow, liquid level, relative humidity, specific gravity, acidity, alkalinity, speed, power load, or frequency of electric power generating stations,

(4) "Preferred order" means any order for delivery to or for the account of the Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, the Veterans' Administration, the Panama Canal, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Coast Guard, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, any foreign country pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" (Lend-Lease Act), or any order bearing a preference rating of AA-4 or higher.

(5) "Transfer" means sell, lease, trade, give, deliver, or physically transfer in any way so as thereby to make available for the use of a person other than the transferor, but shall not include the transfer of electronic equipment by one person to another person for repair or

storage thereof nor the return of such equipment to the owner thereof (or his agent).

(6) "Producer" means any person to the extent engaged in the manufacture of electronic equipment for transfer or

for commercial use.

(7) "Supplier" means any person to the extent that his business consists in whole or in part of the sale, distribution or transfer from stock or inventory of electronic equipment, and includes wholesalers, distributors, jobbers, dealers, retailers, servicemen, branch warehouses or other distribution outlets controlled by producers and other persons performing a similar function.

(8) "Consumer" means any person who owns, operates or purchases electronic

equipment for his own use.

(b) Restrictions. (1) No producer shall manufacture any electronic equipment except:

(i) To fill preferred orders, or

(ii) To fulfill, under the Controlled Materials Plan, an authorized production schedule or authorized program, as defined in CMP Regulation 1.

(2) No producer or supplier (other than Defense Supplies Corporation) shall transfer any electronic equipment to any consumer, nor shall any consumer accept the transfer of any electronic equipment from any producer or supplier (other than Defense Supplies Corporation) except:

(i) To fill preferred orders, or

(ii) To fill orders bearing a preference rating of A-1-a or higher, or

(iii) To fill an order for any component part of electronic equipment provided the consumer delivers to the producer or supplier concurrently with the transfer a used, defective or exhausted part of similar kind and size which cannot be repaired or reconditioned; or, when circumstances render the delivery of a part for a part impractical, provided the consumer's purchase order (or written confirmation thereof) is accompanied by a certificate in substantially the following form signed by the consumer:

CONSUMER'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the part(s) specified on this order are essential for presently needed repair of electronic equipment which I own or operate.

Signature and Date

(3) No producer or supplier shall transfer any electronic equipment to any supplier, nor shall any supplier accept the transfer of any electronic equipment from any producer or supplier, except:

(i) To fill preferred orders, or(ii) To fill orders bearing a preference

rating of A-1-a or higher or

(iii) To fill an order for component parts of electronic equipment required by the receiving supplier for the repair of electronic equipment then in his possession, or to replace in the inventory of the receiving supplier parts similar in kind and equal in number which have been delivered on or after the 24th day of April 1943 by the receiving supplier to consumers against defective or exhausted parts or consumer's certificates, or to other suppliers against supplier's

certificates, as specified in this order; provided the purchase order is accompanied by a certificate in substantially the following form signed by the receiving supplier:

SUPPLIER'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that I am entitled to purchase the items specified on the accompanying purchase order under the provisions of Limitation Order L-265, with the terms of which I am familiar.

Signature and Date

The producer or supplier to whom the above certificate is furnished shall be entitled to rely thereon as evidence that the purchase order is within the provisions of this paragraph (b) (3) (iii), unless he has knowledge or reason to believe that it is false.

(4) No producer or supplier shall retain in his inventory, possession or control, for more than sixty (60) days, any used, defective, exhausted or condemned parts which cannot be reconditioned; but must dispose of them for salvage where practical, or destroy such parts as have no

practical salvage value.

- (5) After June 30, 1943, no person shall mark radio receiving type tubes with the symbol "MR" except when authorized or directed to do so by the War Production Board. No person shall use radio re-ceiving type tubes which are marked "MR" in the manufacture of electronic equipment to fill any preferred order. No person shall transfer or accept the transfer of such tubes on any preferred order or any other order bearing a preference rating, except rated purchase or-ders for export. No producer shall transfer for export in any calendar quarter a quantity in excess of fifteen (15%) percent of his production of such tubes during that calendar quarter. Producers of such tubes may transfer them to each other without restriction.
- (c) Exceptions. (1) The provisions of

this order shall not apply:

(i) To the transfer of any finished product of the following kinds which was produced and designed for home use and the manufacture of which was completed on or before the 24th day of April 1943, to wit: radio receiving sets; phonographs and record players; sound motion picture projectors.

(ii) To transfers of electronic equipment which transfers are made on or before the 23d day of June 1943 pursuant to purchase orders placed prior to the

24th day of April 1943.

(iii) To the lease of electronic equipment to any person by any person: Provided, That the lessor was actually engaged in the leasing of such equipment as a normal incident and part of his established business prior to the 24th day of April 1943.

(iv) To the transfer of any finished product of the following kinds, the manufacture of which was completed on or before the 24th day of April 1943; automobile radio receiving sets designed for the reception of standard broadcasts; automatic phonographs as defined in Limitation Order L-21.

(v) To transfers of radio antennae; antenna couplers; power supplies and battery cables for battery type home radio receivers; automobile radio control assemblies, loudspeakers and cables; electric fence excitors; or musical instruments (other than phonographs and radios) which involve the use of vacuum or gaseous tubes and the manufacture of which was completed on or before the 24th day of April 1943.

(vi) To gratuitous transfers of electronic equipment to or for the account of War Emergency Radio Service by any person; and to the manufacture or transfer of electronic equipment for the account of War Emergency Radio Service by any individual who is not a commercial producer or supplier of electronic

equipment.

(vii) To transfers of blank recording

discs and cutting styli.

(2) The War Production Board may from time to time specifically authorize in writing exceptions to the provisions and restrictions of paragraphs (b) (2) and (b) (3) hereof.

(d) Applicability of regulations. This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable provisions of the regulations of the War Production Board as amended from time to time.

(e) Appeals. Any appeal from the provisions of this order shall be made by filing a letter in triplicate, referring to the particular provision appealed from and stating fully the grounds of the

(f) Violations. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States, is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using material under priorities control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

(g) Communications. All reports to be filed, appeals and other communications, concerning this order, should be addressed to War Production Board, Radio and Radar Division, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: L-265.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

War Production Board, By J. Joseph Whelan, Recording Secretary.

INTERPRETATION 1

RADIO CABINETS AND RADIO RECEIVING SETS

(1) Radio cabinets, regardless of the material from which made, are included within the definition of "electronic equipment", in paragraph (a) (3) of the order; and are sub-

ject, therefore, to all of the provisions of the order. A radio cabinet is any type of cabinet designed to contain a radio, even though other things may also be contained in it.

(2) Paragraph (c) (1) (i) provides in part that the provisions of the order do not apply to the transfer of "radio receiving sets" which were produced and designed for home use and which were completely manufactured on or before April 24, 1943. There seems to exist on the part of some persons the erroneous impression that if a set was partly assembled or almost complete on or before April 24, 1943, it could be finished and transferred free of the restrictions of the order. Some persons have even taken the position that if parts were on hand on April 24, 1943, their assembly into a set and its transfer thereafter were not subject to the provisions of the order. Both such ideas are definitely mistaken. The term "radio receiving set", as used in paragraph (c) (1) (i), means a home radio receiver which was completely assembled (including cabinet installation). and ready for operation on or before April 24, 1943. If any part (such as cabinet, speaker, or transformers, etc.) has been added or has to be added to the set since that date and before its transfer, then its transfer is not exempt from the provisions of the order, [Issued Mar. 30, 1944.]

INTERPRETATION 2

LABORATORY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT; RELA-TION OF PREFERENCE RATING ORDER P-42 AND GENERAL LIMITATION ORDER L-265

The restrictions of paragraph (b) (1) of Order L-265 on manufacture apply to persons only to the extent that they are "engaged in the manufacture of electronic equipment for transfer or for commercial use". A person who gets materials with the priorities assistance given by Order P-43 may use those materials to make experimental electronic equipment for his own use without regard to the restrictions of paragraph (b) (1) of Order L-265. If he makes experimental electronic equipment for transfer or for commercial use he must do so only within the limits of paragraph (b) (1) of Order L-265. In all cases where he gets and uses materials with the priorities assistance of Order P-43, he must comply with all the provisions of Order P-43. [Issued April 28,-1944.]

INTERPRETATION 8

STATUS OF CERTIFICATE ORDERS

Purchase orders accompanied by either the "Consumer's Certificate" or the "Supplier's Certificate" specified in Order L-265 carry no priority by virtue of the certificate. are unrated orders, and they must not be filled, therefore, to the prejudice of required deliveries on rated orders. The fact that a certificate order was placed earlier than a rated order does not give it any kind of preference. Shipments on certificate orders cannot be made to any extent that they will prevent or interfere with required shipments on rated orders. Furthermore, certificate orders do not give rise to any preference ratings. Ratings cannot be applied or extended by suppliers simply on the basis of certificate orders on hand. [Issued Aug. 22, 1944.]

[F. R. Doc. 44-17267; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:18 a. m.]

PART 3290-TEXTILE, CLOTHING AND LEATHER

[General Conservation Order M-84, as Amended Nov. 11, 1944]

CORDAGE FIBER, CORDAGE YARN, CORDAGE, AND HEMP FIBER

§ 3290.221 General Conservation Order M-84-(a) Restrictions on processing of fiber or yarn into rope and assignment of preference ratings for istle and jute yarns. (1) No processor may put into process any manila, agave or other fiber or any yarn to manufacture rope except:

(i) For an end use allowed in Schedule A for rope manufactured from that fiber

or yarn; or

(ii) To fill orders placed by or for the account of any United States Government agency having in effect a plan, approved by the War Production Board, to screen its orders and requisitions for rope and to eliminate unnecessary end uses of rope manufactured from critical fibers. Only the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission now have such approved plans in effect. The Army and Navy approved plans require that orders for their account for rope made in whole or in part from Manila or agave, shall be approved by the War Production Board, and therefore no processor shall accept any such order unless the acceptance is approved by the War Production Board on application from or on behalf of the processor. Application may be made by the processor or on his behalf by letter or telegram addressed to the War Production Board, Cordage Branch, Washington 25, D. C., stating government contract and item number, quantity and kind of fiber required, and the size of the rope to be made. The War Production Board will consult with the Service or agency involved and approve applications if the proposed end use of the rope, in view of current supplies, justifies the use of the fiber.

(2) No processor may in any calendar quarter put into process for the manufacture of rope more manila and agave fiber than the following percentages of his basic monthly poundages:

(i) Manila...... 83. 25 % (ii) Agave

Use of "extenders" shall not be charged against the permitted quantity of agave. Specific directions may be issued to exceed the above percentages of either fiber, to permit increased deliveries to particular claimant agencies. If a processor is permitted to exceed his quota of either fiber, he may be required to accept a corresponding decrease in his quota of the other fiber.

(3) Processors are assigned a preference rating of AA-1 to get istle and jute yarns for processing into rope.

(b) Restrictions on processing of fiber or yarn into other products. (1) No processor may put into process any manila, agave or other cordage fiber or yarn containing cordage fiber to manufacture any product (other than rope as permitted in paragraph (a)) except:

(i) Twine, as specified in Schedule B; (ii) Wrapping or tying twine from a

blend of agave sisalana tow with palma

or tula istle or with both; and

(iii) Other products to the extent and for the purposes allowed by Conservation Order M-70 in the case of jute, Conservation Order M-138 in the case of istle, and Conservation Order M-312 in the case of coir yarn, or as specifically authorized or directed in writing by the War Produc-tion Board. Moreover, the use of agave (other than cantala or sisalana, from Java, Africa, Haiti or Madagascar) may be authorized from time to time for binder or baler twine.

(2) Manufacturers of wire rope are assigned a preference rating of AA-1 to get cordage yarn or roving for component parts of wire rope. Material delivered pursuant to this preference rating shall be charged against the processor's nonmilitary quota referred to in paragraph

(c) Further restrictions on processing. (1) The War Production Board may issue specific directions to processors who have received cordage fiber, hemp as defined in paragraph (1) (15) or yarn by allocation under this order or any other War Production Board order or by delivery from any United States Government agency, as to the purpose and kind of product for which the fiber or yarn may be processed and as to the extension of more critical fibers by mixture with less critical ones (i. e. use of "extenders") in the manufacture of any product.

The War Production Board may from time to time issue specific instructions regarding the percentage of extender to be used in the manufacture of agave

sisalana rope.

(2) Beginning July 1, 1944 no processor shall make agave sisalana rope which does not contain American hemp line as an extender with the following exceptions:

(i) Rope in sizes under 34" in di-

ameter.

(ii) Wire rope centers. (iii) Drilling cables.

(iv) Purse lines.

(v) Power transmission rope (1/2" diameter and larger).

Any processor may, however, elect at his own option to include American hemp line fiber as an extender in the manufacture of any of the rope products listed in paragraph (c), (2) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), above.

(d) Restrictions on delivery of rope and twine. (1) No processor or dealer may sell, deliver, or accept delivery of rope or twine, produced in the United States in whole or in part from any cordage fiber or cordage yarn, except for the purposes for which the product may, under this order, be manufactured. However, if manila rope was made before July 1. 1944, it may be sold, delivered, accepted and used in conformity with this order as amended April 5, 1944.

(2) No person may sell or deliver binder or baler twine if he knows or has

reason to believe that:

(i) The binder twine will not be used with mechanical harvesting equipment or in the growing, harvesting or delivering of agricultural crops, or that the binder twine will be converted into rope or any other product.

(ii) The baler twine will not be used in a self-tying machine for baling hay,

straw or other fodder crops.

(3) No person may use binder or baler twine to manufacture rope for sale.

(e) Allocation of non-military cordage. (1) The War Production Board may, in accordance with Program Determinations, state the quantity of manila, agave (sisal) and other cordage fibers which each processor must, out of his production during stated periods, process into cordage, as allowed by Schedules A and B, to be delivered or set aside for delivery only to fill non-military orders and only to the extent specified for particular nonmilitary uses. From that quantity, the processor may not fill any other orders, except orders rated AAA. When that cordage is sold by the processor, he must inform the buyer of the particular nonmilitary use for which it must be used. The buyer may use or sell that cordage only for the specified non-military use or an AAA order.

(2) The War Production Board may issue directions to processors and dealers for the establishment of emergency stocks of rope for maritime use, and for withdrawals from and replenishments of such emergency stocks, and for production for

that purpose.

(f) Allocation of fiber and yarn. No processor shall make or accept delivery of any cordage fiber, hemp as defined in paragraph (1) (15) or cordage yarn contrary to directions which from time to time the War Production Board may is-The War Production Board may from time to time allocate to processors the available supplies of cordage fiber, hemp as defined in paragraph (1) (15) and cordage yarns, and specifically direct the time, manner, and quantities in which deliveries to processors shall be made or withheld.

(g) End use information. No person may sell or deliver any product controlled by this order to any person who he knows or has reason to believe will use the product in a manner which this order does not permit. He should satisfy himself as to this in some reasonable manner before delivering. He may, but need not, require a statement in writing showing the specific purpose or use for

which the item is ordered.

(h) Restrictions on the use of damaged material. Any processor or dealer who has in his possession damaged or defective cordage fiber, hemp as defined in paragraph (1) (15), cordage yarn or cordage may report by letter the extent of the damage and state to the War Production Board the percentage not suitable for the manufacture of products or for use permitted by this order. He may then upon receipt of acknowledgment, without objection from the War Production Board, use or dispose of any portion unsuitable for the manufacture of products permitted by this order, free

from its restrictions.1

(i) Inventory restrictions. In addition to the restrictions on inventory contained in Priorities Regulation (§ 944.14), no processor may accept delivery of any istle or jute yarn or rove which will increase his inventory of istle or jute yarn or rove beyond an amount which, to the best of his knowledge and belief, will be used by him in the next sixty days.

(j) Reports. Processors of manila and agave fiber shall report monthly, supplying the information required on Form WPB 2901 (formerly PD-128). Processors of all other cordage fibers shall report their sales monthly on Form WPB 2901 (formerly PD-128). Processors of all cordage fibers other than manila and agave shall report monthly, supplying the information required on Form WPB 914

(formerly PD-469).

(k) Imports. The importation cordage fibers, cordage yarns and cordage shall be made in conformity with the provisions of General Imports Order M-63, as amended from time to time.

(1) Definitions. In this order:

(1) "Cordage fiber" means manila, agave, jute and istle as defined in (2) to (5) below, when spinnable over machinery, and coir as defined in (6) be-

(2) "Manila" means fiber which is commonly known in the trade by this term and also known as abaca or Manila hemp, wherever grown (either stripped or decorticated), but does not mean the fiber grades of T2 and T3, O or Y, or equivalent, as established by the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands, processor's mill waste or bagasse.

(3) "Agave" means fiber of the species of agave sisalana, agave fourcroydes, and agave cantala, of all grades and qualities including tow and fiber under 20" in length, commonly known in the trade as sisal, henequen, cantala, and maguey, and sometimes preceded by an adjective designating the country or district of origin, but does not include processor's mill waste or bagasse.

(4) "Jute" means jute fiber, including butts (often called cuttings), also meshta, urena lobata (commonly called congo jute), and punga, but does not in-

clude processor's mill waste.
(5) "Istle" means istle fiber, including but not limited to the types or grades commonly known as palma and pita F. A. Q., but does not include processor's mill waste.

(6) "Coir" means the fiber obtained from the fibrous shell of the coconut, and single or plied yarn or roving, twisted or spun, by hand or by machine, from coir

(7) "Rope" means any rope or cable, treated or untreated, composed of three or more strands containing any cotton or cordage fiber, each strand composed of two or more yarns, but does not include strings and twines of whatever construction which are commonly used for tying, sewing, baling or other commerical packaging use.

(8) "Twine" means any single or plied yarn or roving, including marlin and tarred seizings, containing any cotton or cordage fiber, for use as a tying material, for sewing or for any similar purpose, but does not include any product falling within the definitions of "rope", "binder twine" or "baler twine."

(9) "Binder twine" means a single yarn twine usually containing agave, but sometimes containing manila, istle, jute, coir, hemp, cotton or paper, suitable for use in a harvesting machine and of the type customarily heretofore manufactured. It is put up in balls of approximately five to eight pounds, packed six to ten to the bale. It measures five hundred feet to the pound with a plus or minus tolerance of five per cent, and contains a lubricant of at least ten per cent of the weight of the twine and an insect repellant. It is also known as binding twine.

(10) "Baler twine" means a single yarn usually made of agave fiber and used in a self-tying machine for baling hay, straw or other fodder crops.

(11) "Basic monthly poundage" of manila fiber with respect to any processor shall be the average number of pounds per month of manila cordage sold by such processor during the period January 1 through December 31, 1939. Where this order specifies a percentage of the basic monthly poundage to be processed, sold or delivered during any period, any processor keeping his books on a weekly basis shall apply the said percentage to the weekly periods most nearly approximating the period speci-

(12) "Basic monthly poundage" of agave fiber with respect to any processor for any month shall be the average number of pounds per month of both manila and agave cordage sold by such processor during the period from January 1, 1939 to December 31, 1941, minus 37 per cent of such person's manila fiber basic monthly poundage calculated as prescribed in paragraph (1) (11). Provided, That any processor keeping his books on a weekly basis may calculate his basic monthly poundage from the fifty-two week period of the 1939 calendar year and adjust any other calculations or

quota under this order.
(13) "Processor" means any person (other than a United States Government agency) who spins, weaves, or twists, or otherwise uses any cordage fiber or cordage yarn in the production of rope, twine,

or any other product.

(14) "Non-military" means general industrial, farm, oil-field and fishing uses. It also includes cores and centers for wire rope, regardless of their ultimate use. The term does not include purchases for direct or ultimate delivery to,

or for incorporation into any material for direct or ultimate delivery to the United States Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration, or orders for commercial marine uses (including harbor or river tugs, ferries or barges, or stevedoring or inland waterway operation).
(15) "Hemp" means true hemp fiber,

line or tow, of the species cannabis sativa, owned by or acquired from the stockpile held by the Commodity Credit

Corporation.

(m) Appeals. Any appeal from the provisions of this order should be made by filing a letter in triplicate, referring to the particular provision appealed from and stating fully the grounds of the appeal.

(n) Applicability of regulations. Except as specifically otherwise provided this order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable provisions of the regulations of the War Production Board as amended from time

to time.

(o) Violations. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who in connection with this order wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance by the War Production Board.

(p) Communications. All reports required to be filed hereunder, and all communications concerning this order, shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to the Textile, Clothing & Leather Bureau, War Production Board, Washing-

ton 25, D. C., Ref.: M-84.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, By J. JOSEPH WHELAN, Recording Secretary.

SCHEDULE A-CORDAGE END USE

These lists specify the permitted end uses for which rope (Schedule A) and twine (Schedule B) may be manufactured from Manila, agave and other fibers. However, it does not restrict manufacture for and delivery to the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission.

The left hand column lists the permitted end uses. Rope and twine for end uses not listed in the respective schedules may not be manufactured. The second column explains more fully the character of the end uses which are permitted. The third column in-dicates what products may be made of Manila, the fourth, of agave, and the fifth indicates any restrictions on use of fibers other than Manila and agave, for this prod-In the case of Manila and agave, the word "yes" in the appropriate column means that use of the fiber is permitted, otherwise, it is prohibited. Any restrictions on use of fibers other than Manila and agave will be specifically stated in column five. If there is a blank in column five, any fiber other than manila and agave may be used.

¹ These reporting requirements have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

End use	Definition	Manila	Agave	Restrictions other fibers
nchor buoy spar ropenchor lines—submerged Fishing	A rope used to steady a spar projecting from the side of a vessel. A line used to fix the position of stationary gear such as pounds or trap nets, fykes, and anchored			
gear.	gill nets.		Yes	
nchor lines—sea plane	The anchor rode of a sea plane		Yes	
nchor rodesnchor lines—vessel	See anchor lines. A line used to connect the anchor chain and the vessel		Yes	
nchor lines—small ships nchor lines—sea anchor	The lines carried on small ships for anchoring. A rope attached to a canvas sea anchor used to retard the progress of a small boat or life raft		Yes	et and to
ntenna rope	A rope used for raising or lowering radio antennae for maintaining tension on antenna. A 3" circ. hawser-drawn to or from a vessel by means of a whip line and which is used to support			
uxiliary line—Lyle gunwning rope	a breeches buoy. Rope for reinforcing and securing awning in place			-
wning rope	A small sized rope used to hoist or lower an awning. The rope stitched to the back of the middle of an awning and to which the crows foot is spliced	*******	********	
ackboneackbaul rope	The rope to haul back a hoisting tackle when it is not heavy enough to return by gravity			
ackhaul rope-boom	The rope to haul back a hoisting tackle when it is not heavy enough to return by gravity— A rope used for hauling in the sounding boom aboard vessels. A special type of sling used only to hoist fuel drums aboard ship where rope is passed through		Von	
arrel chimesand line	aves at each and of drum; hoists 4 drums at a time			
eckett	See Guard rope A rope eye or grommet used for the hook of a block. A small piece of rope with an eye spliced in each end to hold the end of a sprit to the mast			
eckett—Sprit sallecket—Handle	See Handles			
ecket rowlockeckets—Steering wheel	A rowlock formed of a rope grommet secured over a throle pin in a sailing launch			THE RESERVE
eckets—Steering wheeleckets—Trawl lines	See Handles. A rowlock formed of a rope grommet secured over a throle pln in a sailing launch. Used for lashing the wheel of a trawler when running on a fixed course. A short loop inserted at regular intervals in the ground line to provide fastening for the snell		Yes	The State of
	or ganging. A small hand rope suspended or attached to a bell and used for the purpose of ringing the bell.			
ell ropeelly lines—Otter trawl	Ropes running from the head or foot line to the cod end and seized to the seams joining the ton			
elt shifter rope	side and bottom sections of the net. Their purpose is to reinforce the net. Frequently used on machinery as a medium of shifting belt drive from idler pulley to driving pulley and vice yersa.			HELL
erth bottoms	A network of rope fashioned inside a frame which constitutes the bottom of the berth			EUR C'I
ight line	A line used to support a heavy line at the bight			200 50 0
oat lineobstay	A line used to tend boats when coming alongside. A rope or chain preventing the bowsprit from jumping and leading from the end of the bow-			He Island
olsch lineolt rope—Sail	sprit to the vessel's stem. A line lashed to the foot rope on which the bottom section of the otter trawl is hung		Yes	
oom lift (Fishing vessels)	of a sail depends on the strength and stretching characteristics of the rope both when it is wet and dry. A line rove through tackle blocks attached to the mast and boom. It is used to adjust the		Yes	
-	angle at which the boom is inclined from the mast and must support the load applied to the fall lines.			
oom-out haul line	A line used to hold the boom away from the amidships when men are working and as a stop to prevent sudden gusts of wind from unsuspected directions, causing the boom to fly over and strike men in the boat.			
oring machine ropeos'n's chair rope	A rope used to clean inside of large caliber gun barrels after being bored or filed. The rope to which is suspended a piece of board on which a man working aloft is swung and used to raise or lower or support man.		Yes	
ottom line	See Hanging Rope—Fishing Industry			F342715
races	Line is led forward through bow check making an angle of less than 45° to the keel. The ropes to control the horizontal movement of the yards. Ropes used for furling fore and aft sails such as spanker to the mast. Can be foot—throat—			100
rails	or peak brails. A line rove, singly, through a block attached near the outer end of the boom, or suspended		Yes	
railer lifting rope	from a pennant between two masts, or a mast and a suitable point on the vessel. Used for various hoisting purposes.		200	
reast line	See mooring lines. A line used in mooring or docking vessels and runs at rightangles to keel and dock.		*********	
reast line—30 to 50 ton booms reast lines—Pile drive (Fishing)	A stay or guy used to prevent swinging of boom when lifting heavy load. These lines lead from the sides of pile drivers to anchors and control the position of a pile driver		Yes	
reast line—Sea Plane and Flying Boat.	with reference to a definite area in which piling must be spotted for a fish trap. Control surge of seaplane when moored or anchored.			
reast line—Seines & Trawls	Usually the breast line is formed by continuing the lead and cork lines vertically at the ends of the net and splicing them near the bottom. Its purpose is to prevent the weight of the lead		Yes	THE REAL PROPERTY.
reast purse line	line from tearing the netting and to take the towing strain on the net. A line passed through rings attached to the breast line of a purse seine and fastened near the lead line. Power is applied to this line to purse the end of the net and lift it clear of the			
	purse line.		2000	A STATE OF
ridles-Seines, submerged traps and	A length of line connected to the float and bottom lines of seines and submerged traps and gill		Yes	
gill nets. ucket ropes	nets, the approximate midpoint being attached to an anchor line. A rope attached to a bucket and used to raise or lower the bucket			
ull rope	A rope attached to a bucket and used to raise or lower the bucket. A rope working through a bull's eye, especially one used in securing a light yard of mast. Oil well and gas drilling—A rope 2¼ to 3" diam, in lengths 80' to 120' long with eye splices in	**********	Voe	
ull ropes	each end; used to transmit power in grooved pulleys from engine to bull wheel. (A bull wheel is a large reel, with grooved pulleys attached on which are wound cables for drilling or cleaning		Ø	Table 1
IIII por sono	out wells.) A rope secured to the outside of the gunwale of a small boat and used as a permanent bumper	ERE, E	17.	
umper rope	Bumpers are usually made of old rope, the poorer sections used as filling and the covering made			
untlines	Bumpers are usually made of old rope, the poorer sections used as filling and the covering made by lacing a strand over the filling. New strand is sometimes required for this purpose. The lines used to haul the foot of a sail above and forward of the yard for convenience in furling		Commission of the Commission o	Coir only:
untlinesuoy line—fog towing	The lines used to ball the foot of a sail above and lotward of the yard for convenience in turing. See Tow line—Towing spar. A line connecting a surface buoy and the trawl line and the anchor on the bottom			
uoy line—fog towing	A line connecting a surface buoy and the trawl line and the anchor on the bottom		Yes	
	Same as above			
urton rope (below 3" circ.)	A type or part of a cargo fall—a cargo fall is a rope used in unloading and loading vessels			
(50' and less), urton rope (below 3" circ.) urton rope (3" circ. & larger)	A type or part of a cargo fall—a cargo fall is a rope used in unloading and loading vessels Same as above		Yes	
aisson ropes	See buoy lines. See hoisting ropes. Cable laid ropes used for hoisting. See bull rope. A small size bull rope. A rope, either plain or cable laid used for moving railway cars along an industrial siding			THE STREET
all rone	See bull rope. A small size bull rope		· \$7	
arriage rope	A rope, either plain or cable laid used for moving railway cars along an industrial siding		1 68	
asing linesathead lines	Rope used in pulling "easing" out of oil wells Oil well and gas drilling—a rope not smaller than 114" diam, used around a drilling rig in oil and gas drilling for hoisting tools, pipe, etc., by means of power driven capstan.		Yes	
attines	and gas drilling for hoisting tools, pipe, etc., by means of power driven capstan. Same as Cathead lines. The lines used by the Chinese shrimp bagnet fishing industry generally confined to San Fran-			THE R. LEWIS CO., LANSING

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End use	Definition	Manila	Agave	Restrictions of other fibers
lews—Hammock	The ropes running angularly from the hammock surface to the ring or other fitting whereby the hammock is supported.			
lew line—Sail	A type of lashing rope used to secure the hem rope of a sail to the mast of a small boat.			
lotheslineod end rope	A rope approximately ¼" diam, used as a drying line. This line is passed through the last meshes or rings attached to the fish bag opening and serves			Cotton only.
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	to close and onen the fish has or end and			
od lines	See cod end rope. Small sized lines, generally lightly tarred, used for ground fishing		*22******	
ome-alongsompressor pull back	Ropes used in the mining industry for emergency stretching of wire ropes See chain compressor fall		Yes	
oncluding lineonstruction Rigging Rope (below	See chain compressor fall. A small rope rove through the middle of the steps of a Jacob's ladder. Used in construction of new machinery and repairs to existing machinery or equipment. Also			
onstruction Kigging Kope (below 1" diam.).	for the maintenance of existing and construction of new structures, including power lines and communications systems. In shippards, for uses in building of yards; construction of new bulls and the repair of existing vessels.			
construction Rigging Rope (1" diam. and over).	Same as above			
ork linerab line	See Float line. Usually a 3% to 34" soft laid rope used as the bait line by inserting bait between strands in the crap fishing industry.	********		
rackers	crab fishing industry. A short length of fiber drilling cable used in conjunction with a wire drilling cable affording	Yes	Yes	
ringle	A short length of fiber drilling cable used in conjunction with a wire drilling cable affording spring or elasticity to the wire line. Generally 2\%' diam. and larger. A piece of rope spliced into an eye over a thimble in the bolt of a sail			
Pavit rope	See Falls. The endless rope used in certain types of fiber decorticating machines for holding the leaves for		Vec	
Decorticator rope	etrinning		Contract Con	
Perrick lines Dogsled—Gang line	See hoisting rope Main line to which doe harnesses are fastened when pulling a sled		Vog	
Dip rope	See hoisting rope. Main line to which dog harnesses are fastened when pulling a sled. Usually "circ. rope used in connection with clearing a foul chain aboard ship. See Mooring lines.		Yes	
Oock lines	See Falls—Lifeboat			
Pounds and traps	suspended to a weighted chain, for the purpose of raising or lowering the trap spillers, for brailing or fishing. The bottom of the spiller is attached to the down haul.		Yes	
own hual	See Holsting Rope—Sail Ropes used to drag a trawl on shrimp fishing boats.			
own hual	Ropes used in small fishing boats not equipped with drums for wire cables		Yes	
			With Continue of	
raw line	See Cod end rope. The lines used in the display of national colors (flags) at all mastheads and the flagstaff aboard ships.		2	etig.
rift line—Gill net fishing	A line by which the net is secured to the boat while drifting. Used for operating the tools in "cable tool" drilling	Yes	Yes	H. Land
and larger). rilling cables—oil wells (2" diam.	Used for operating the tools in "cable tool" drilling.	The Control of the Control	All the second second	
and above). rilling cables—water wells	Used on portable machines for drilling water wells. Usually made in size 14" diam. to 176"	831		
rilling cables—quarry and mining	diam. inc. Used on drilling machines for dilling blast holes. Usual sizes 134" diam. to 2" diam. incl		Yes	
rop hammer rope	Used on drilling machines for dilling blast holes. Usual sizes 134" diam. to 2" diam. incl		Yes	
aring	A short piece of rope secured to a cringle for hauling out the cringle. A line used in clearing hawse and in mooring for easing out a chain which has been unschackled.			
asing out lineel pot Rope	A line used in clearing hawse and in mooring for easing out a chain which has been unschackled See Buoy line.			
el pot Rope.	A rope filler in double deck coils for securing insulation, used principally in electric traction motors.			
lectric Linemen's Rope	Used by linemen on high voltage work as a general utility line		Yes	
levator Ropelevator Pull Rope	A rope used to stop and start power of a power driven elevator; also a hand rope to raise or		165	
levator Gate Rope	lower a hand powered elevator. A rope attached to a gate or door and attached to a counterbalance to facilitate operation on	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Contract of the contract of	
	gate		-Sur-Bisch	974
mergency Line—Bristol Bay Gill Net Boats.	An emergency all-purpose line used by Bristol Bay Fishermen		A STATE OF THE PARTY.	
xecution ropealls—Accommodation ladder	A rope used to carry out the death sentence of a court. A rope used to lower, hoist or support a ship's ladder or pilot's ladder over to side of a vessel		Yes	
alls-Ammunition	The hoisting rope used to raise and lower ammunition. The tackle used for hoisting an anchor to the deck, usually used in connection with davits	Yes	Yes	Total Control
alls—Anchoralls—Awning tackle	The tackle used for hoisting an anchor to the deck, usually used in connection with davits		1 68	
alls—Boat	A rope used, generally in conjunction with a pair of davits to raise or lower small boats, other than lifeboats.	*********	Yes	THE PARTY
alls—Boom tackle (fishing vessels)_	A tackle attached near the outer end of the boom or suspended from a pendant attached to one or two masts or a pendant between the mast and a suitable point on the vessel. A 3 or 4 strand rone used in leading or discharging cargoes.	THE PERSON NAMED IN	The Street Street	
'alls—Cargo (below 3" circ.)alls—Cargo (3" circ. and larger)	Same as above. A rope used to check the speed and direction of the anchor chain.		Yes	
alls—Coal	A rope used to check the speed and direction of the anchor chain	********	Yes	
alls-Flagstaff	See Halvard—flag and signal	********		C-Lille
alls—Fishing doryalls—F. O. Hose Davit	Rope used to raise, lower or otherwise handle fuel oil hose for refueling vessels.		Yes	The second
alls—Kingpost. alls—Lifeboat, oceangoing ships	See topping lift fall. A rope used generally in conjunction with a pair of davits, used to raise or lower lifeboats	Yes	Yes	A HELL
alls-Lifeboat, coastwise and Great	which contain people. Same as above		Yes	WELL.
Lakes ships.	A pair of tackles suspended from davits used to raise and lower the purse boats and seine which	Yes	and the second	WELLS.
Colle Bowder tank	weigh about 5 tons. Used in handling powder tanks (lowering and hoisting)	Yes	Yes	Towns or the second
alls—Topping lift (below 74" diameter).	The falls used for raising and lowering the boom			42
alls—Topping lift (%"dia.or larger).	Same as above			Cale on he
enders	See bumpers Rope used for fire escape in hotel rooms, etc., not connected with outside stairways			Coir only.
'ire escape rope'isherman's cable	See anchor lines Cable laid rone cometimes tarred for use off the fishing banks for anchor line	Strough works	K CONTRACTOR	100
Tish bag release line	See cod end rope. The floatline is used to support the leader netting of fyke nets. A line to which the corks or floats are attached and supports the netting. The line which contains the floats and is used to float a haul seine. The main line to which the top netting of an otter traw is attached. The buoyed line to which the top of the netting is hung.	********		100
loat line—Fyke nets	A line to which the corks or floats are attached and supports the netting. The line which contains the floats and is used to float a hand spine.		Yes	Page 1
loat line-Otter trawls	The main line to which the top netting of an otter trawl is attached.	*******	Yes	184
loat line-Submerged gill net	The buoyed line to which the top of the netting is hung. A buoyed line which supports the webbing. The main bottom line of a trawl to which the foot rope hanging line is secured. "Bolsch"		Yes	The state of the s
oot rope-Otter trawl	The made better the of a tornel to unbick the fact some however they be recoved #Polack#	SECOND SECOND	Vec	The state of the s

End use	Definition	Manila	Agave	Restriction other fibe
oot rope—Auxiliary	See "Bolsch" line			
oot rope—Auxiliaryoot rope—Hanging line	See "Bolsch" line Rope wrapped around the steel cable foot rope to protect the trawl hangings and bolsch line			
MARKET STATE THE MARKET THE	seizings.	200000000000000000000000000000000000000		
rapping lines			- ART 100/200	
- Charles	A line passed around a load fail, one end being hade last on deck and other end being haded taut and belayed to prevent boat from swinging. A small line secured to the mast and used for furling fore and aft sails. A rope used in conjunction with the charging of steel furnaces with scrap metal. Short lines varying from 1 foot to 6 feet in length having a book at one end which are attached at regular intervals to the trawl or ground line.			100
urling lineurnace charging bucket rope	A rope used in conjunction with the charging of steel furnaces with scrap metal			C-11
angings	at regular intervals to the trawl or ground line.		*********	Cotton or
antline	See Falls	- Lucatbase	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	
irtlineovernor rope for use on elevators	See Falls. A rope, usually %" to %" dia. used as part of the safety equipment to prevent overspeeds on elevators.		Yes	
rab rope	A line segured weist high shove a host-hoom or canoniank used for steadying oneself			
rab roperab line—Life boats and life rafts rapnel cables—For cable ships	A line fastened to outside of life boat to right a capsized boat or as a grab rall. A combination of wire and fiber—the fiber is used to either fill in the interstices or to actually seize the wire to increase the friction grips of the cable on the hoisting drum.		Yes	
	seize the wire to increase the friction grips of the cable on the hoisting drum. See dragging rope.	Whose Hose	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1
rapnel lineround lineround lines—Trawls (otter)	See foot rope			1479
round lines—Trawls (otter)	See spreaders			TV ST
uard ropeuess warp (3" circ. and larger)	A rope used to bound a permitted area-A safety rope used, for instance, as a railing		-4222	
uess warp (3" circ. and larger)	See trawl lines A rope used to bound a permitted area—A safety rope used, for instance, as a railing A line by which a bight is secured to the swing boom. It may be slacked off from the deck. A line rove through a thimble at the outer end of a boat boom, used for securing the boat to the boom. In general a hauling line laid out by a boat, a portion of the line coiled down in the boat.		1 es	49
uess warp (below 3" circ.)	boom. In general a hauling line laid out by a boat, a portion of the line colled down in the boat. Same as above.		1	
uide line	See tag line			1000
uy lines—Fish trap	See tag line A rope used to hold or steady some object such as a pole or mast. Lines from stake traps to anchors to steady the trap and counteract the influence of weather and		Yes	
NAME OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	currents	1		
uy—Lazy uy—Lazy jack	Running rigging to steady a boom in a seaway. Lines often forked reach from above on each side of a fore-and-aft sail to about the middle of the			- Hale
uy line—Preventer	boom to confine the sail when it is lowered. Preventers are generally made up with an eye splice at one end which is shackled to the topping			A STATE OF
M3 *****	lift bands at the bottom head or looped over the boom head. Used generally when handling heavier types of cargo as a safety measure. A rope used as an additional support for added			213
	neavier types of cargo as a safety measure. A rope used as an additional support for added security.		1	
uy lines-Vessel	security. Lines usually rove as tackles made fast to the ships bulwarks and to wire rope pennants from the outer end of the boom. They are used to regulate the lateral position of the boom.	******	Yes	311
alibut line	See Trawl line. A rope about 1/2" diam. soft lay, used for tying horses and cattle, and making halters			
alteralliards	A rope about 1/2" diam. soft lay, used for tying horses and cattle, and making halters			199 11
alliardsalyards—Flag and signalalyards—Flag and signalalyards—Spar and sailammer fall rope	See Halyard Ropes used for hoisting flags and signals.			
ammer fallrope	See Hoisting Rope—Sails. A rope used on pile driving equipment in hoisting the hammer to the derrick head. The rope is then released dropping the hammer onto the pile head. A small rope used to raise or lower small objects by hand. For instance between ground and		Yes	V als
and lines	is then released dropping the hammer onto the pile head. A small rope used to raise or lower small chiects by hand. For instance between ground and			
	scaffolding, etc. Small sized lines generally lightly farred used for bottom fishing			7 = 1
and lines	See grad line—lile doals and lile raits			
and ropeandles—ammunition boxes	See Gran Rope	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	CONTRACTOR DO	1
anging ropes—Pounds and traps	These lines support the netting. Also the lines used to reinforce the wire netting used in		Yes	
andles-Buckets	salmon traps. Rope handles for wooden, canvas or other type buckets. A line attached to the harpoon and a buoy keg which is used to tire the fish			
arpoon line—Swordfish arpoon line—Whale	A line attached to the harpoon and a buoy keg which is used to tire the fish		Yes	1
aul up line (Otter trawl)	A line 5" to 6" circ, connecting foregoers to whale rope (used on old-type killer boats). The line is fastened to the splitting strap and runs to the head rope to be readily accessible. Power is applied to this line to assist in raising the net, splitting the catch and raising the		Yes	173
	Power is applied to this line to assist in raising the net, splitting the catch and raising the splitting strap in order to engage the fish tackle.	-		
auling line (seine)	splitting strap in order to engage the fish tackle. A line attached to the end of the seine to increase the circumference of the circle which may be		Yes	
ay rope	made around a school of fish. A rope used generally in conjunction with a hay fork to load hay into farmers storage			10-
ay loader rope	The rope used in the operation of hay loaders. See Towing Rope. The line from the bow bit of a tug to the tow			1
ead lineead ropeead & Stem Line (fishing industry)	See Float line. Ropes that lead from head and stern of pile drivers and rigging scows to anchor; in order to	*******	-25	7 12
ead & Stem Line (fishing industry)	control their off-shore positions.		Yes	199
eart Ropes-Wire ropes	See wire rope centers. A length of light line, weighted at one end, which is thrown to a wharf, etc., in order to assist			
eaving line	A length of light line, weighted at one end, which is thrown to a whari, etc., in order to assist in getting the mooring line to the wharf.	********		
igh Climbers rope	in getting the mooring line to the wharf. A rope having a wire core used in timbering as a safety device and also a method of climbing tall trees for the purpose of cutting off the tops. The wire center is to add strength and also to serve as a guard against the rope being severed by a slip of the axe.		Yes	
	to serve as a guard against the rope being severed by a slip of the axe.			
igh tension ropeitch rope	See Electric linemen's rope The rope attached to the hitch weight for temporarily securing a horse or team			and the last
obble ropeoisting rope—Hot dip galvanizing	See Leg Rope		Yes	
	hot motal			
oisting rope—Sail oisting line—Fishing industry oisting rope (3" circ. & larger) oisting rope (below 3" circ.) ook rope (3" circ. & larger) ook rope (below 3" circ.)	A rope used to hoist and lower the gaffs and sails of small boats A line rove singly through a block and used to unload fish		Yes Yes	F-67/A
oisting rope (3" circ. & larger)	A special rope for heavy hoisting		Yes	
ook rope (3" circ. & larger)	Same as above. Used for mooring a ship to a buoy or in weighing anchor.		Yes	
ook rope (below 3" circ.)	Same as above.			1 183
ook-on-line lek rope lekstay—Hammoek	The lacing securing the foot of a sail to the boom.			2 110
ackstay—Hammock	The reinforcing ropes in the bed of a hammock Rope used to lash netting to wooden ring of life float		Yes	
cob's Ladder	See Ladder-pilots. A span of rope leading from the laws of a gaff around the mast, strung with bard wooden beads.		********	- 111
w rope	A span of rope leading from the jaws of a gaff around the mast, strung with bard wooden beads. A rope used to prevent a spar from jumping up; specifically, the rope from the outer end of the		X 68	1000
	whiskers to the martingale.	Charles and	The second second	1000
imperstaylson	An extra stay from the masthead to the rail and set up by a tackle		Yes	
lson After celling Line—Pile driver	See Brailer Lifting Rope. Holds the mid section of the foot rope in place before the main Jilson is hooked up. A heavy utility line used aboard a pile driver for seating trap bracing pilings, capping logs and		Yes Yes	
	other neavy work.	Designation of the	Park Control	7
adder—Extension				E CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
adders—Ropes	A ladder formed by splicing cross ropes between two longer ropes for steps. These ladders take			1
	several forms, some with wooden rung or flat steps held between 4 upright ropes; some with	The same of the latest of the	The second second	1

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	End use	Definition	Manila	Agave	Restrictions on other fibers
	Lair rope	See Pack Rope			
	Lanvord	A line attached to an article to make it fast			
	Lanyards—Fender	See Pack Rope. A line attached to an article to make it fast. Rope used for tightening the shrouds and stays on board ship. Generally 3" to 34" circ. Reg. Lay. Used for lashing fenders to rail (tug boats). The rope attached to the hammock clews by which the hammock is suspended.			
	Lanyards Lanyards—Fender Lanyard—Hammoek Lanyard—Tripping Lanyard—Whistle	The rope attached to the hammock clews by which the hammock is suspended			
	Lanyard-Whistle	The rope or cord used for blowing a whistle.			T ST
	Lashing rone	A very hard laid rope used for lassoing cattle	*********	Yes	
	Lashing ropes.	Ropes for securing cargo in transit	*********	-5010	
	Lashing ropes Lashing rope—Aircraft Lashing rope—Dory Lashing rope—Gripe	Used to lash stacked or nested dories on a trawler		Yes	N. H. M.
		The rope attached to the hammock clews by which the hammock is suspended. See trip rope or tripping line. The rope or cord used for blowing a whistle. A very hard laid rope used for lassoing cattle. A general rope used for tying down or securing any object but not for shipping purposes. Ropes for securing eargo in transit. Lashing rope used for securing equipment, etc. in transport planes. Used to lash stacked or nested dories on a trawler. A lashing spliced to the lip of the gripes, and secured to either the davit head or strong back, for purpose of securing life boat on deck of vessel. A rope used to tie or otherwise secure life rafts aboard deck of a vessel.		Yes	
	Lashing rope—Life rafts	A rope used to the or otherwise secure life ratts aboard deck of a vessel		Yes	STORY OF STREET
	Launching rope Launching rope—Trigger Lead line—Sounding	A rope used to tie or otherwise secure life rafts aboard deck of a vessel. A rope used in connection with the launching of a vessel. Rope used in shipyards to trip device allowing vessels to slide down ways. A plain or cable laid rope used for determining the depth of water.		Yes	THE REST OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
	Lead line-Fyke nets.	A leaded line attached to the bottom of the fyke leader			
	Lead line—Gill netsLead line—Haul seines	A leaded line attached to the bottom of the fyke leader. A leaded line attached to the bottom of the gill net. A leaded line attached to the bottom of the haul seine netting.		Yes	
	Lead line—Otter trawls	A leaded line attached to the foot rope		77	
	Lead line—Purse seines and ring nets- Lead line—Submerged gill nets	A leaded line attached to the foot rope. A leaded line attached to the bottom of a purse seine or ring net		Yes	
	Leader hanging ropeLeader rope—Reef nets	Ropes used to hang a lead used in connection with seines.		Vos	Committee of the commit
	Leech lines	A weighted line attached to the bottom of a gill net. Ropes used to hang a lead used in connection with seines. A rope used to hand a lead used in connection with reef nets. The rope used to hand the leech of courses and sometimes Top Salis along the yard. A small size rope used to hobble horses and other animals. See auxiliary line—lyle gum. A line secured along the deek to lay hold of in heavy weather. A knotted line secured to the span of lifeboat davits for use of the crew when hoisting and lowering.	*********	4 00	
	Lag ropeLife line	A small size rope used to hobble horses and other animals.	Yes	Yes	
	Life line	A line secured along the deck to lay hold of in heavy weather			
	Life line				
	Life line—Divers. Life line—Fire & Police Departments.	A line used to raise and lower a deep sea diver. A line testooned in bights, along each side of a lifeboat or raft, life raft or float. Each bight is		Yes	Bugger Street Bridge
	Life line—Lifeboat or life raft				
	Life preserver ropeLife preserving rope	equipped with seme nosts. The hand rope around the outer side of a circular life preserver. Used from a reel set up on a beach with cork ring or torpedo life preserver attached. Life preserver carried out to victim by life guard. Rope used to pull both ashore. Yards are supported at the yardarm by lifts, leading through blocks, or fair leaders at the masthead and thence to the deck. A pole or tackle suspended from the mast and connected to the trolling poles for the purpose of raising or lowering the latter.			
	Life preserving rope	server carried out to victim by life guard. Rope used to pull both ashore.		*********	
	Lifts	Yards are supported at the yardarm by lifts, leading through blocks, or fair leaders at the		Yes	Marie Land
	Lift-Trolling pole	A pole or tackle suspended from the mast and connected to the trolling poles for the purpose of			THE TAX OF THE
	Lifting lines-Divers outfits	Lines used to lift products harvested from the bottom, such as sponges, precious corals, avalone,			
	Lizzard	etc. by divers. A rope fitted with a thimble and used as a leader for running rigging			
	Lobster Pot WarpsLock Lines	See Pot Warps See Tow lines—Canal	*********		
	Lock Lines_ Lock gate operating lines	Used for operation of canal lock gates. A line used to transmit the rotation of the log propeller to the recording instrument aboard			A COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF
	Log line	the vessel.	BETTER BUILDING	17-7	
	Lug ropes	See Trawl lines. Short, heavy ropes for tieing canal barges together.		Yes	
	Main fish tackla				A ATT
	Man ropes	Ropes hung over a ship's side and used for assistance in ascending or descending		Yes	
	Mats—Blasting Messenger	Solid woven mats, 6 to 12 ft. sq. used to cover blasting areas to prevent flying fragments			Coir only.
	Messenger	A light rope used for hauling over a beavier rope or cable, or fuel line			
	Messenger—Side set trawlers————Mill carriage rope————————————————————————————————————	See grab ropes. Ropes bung over a ship's side and used for assistance in ascending or descending. Ropes bung over a ship's side and used for assistance in ascending or descending. Solid woven mats, 6 to 12 ft. sq. used to cover blasting areas to prevent flying fragments. A line used to lead the heavy tow line around the capstan in ocean tow boats. A line used to hauling over a heavier rope or cable, or fuel line. A line used to haul the towing warps to the towing block Used for moving a carriage, such as a log carriage back and forth.		Yes	
	Millwright rope. Mooring lines (below 3" circ.)	See construction rigging Ropes used in mooring or docking vessels.			
	Mooring lines (3" circ. and larger)	Same as above. A rope attached permanently to a submerged anchor or weight used as a harbor mooring for	*********	Yes	E I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
	Mooring lines.	A rope attached permanently to a submerged anchor or weight used as a harbor mooring for		Yes	The same of the sa
	Motion picture screen arrangement	small boats, yachts, etc. Lowering and hoisting screen			En Esta
	Net-Brails Net-Cargo	A dipnet used to remove fish from a trap. A net constructed of rope and used for loading or discharging eargo from a ship. A rope, sometimes referred to as a jackstay which serves as an outer frame for a cargo net and to which the net is lashed.			RELIGIO TO A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
	Net cargo—Stays	A rope, sometimes referred to as a jackstay which serves as an outer frame for a cargo net and to		Yes	HE THE PARTY OF TH
	Nets-Circus safety	The nets suspended below trapeze and other circus performers.			THE PERSON
	Nets-Construction safety Nets-Debarkation and life floats-	The nets suspended below trapeze and other circus performers. The net used for the protection of workmen on construction jobs. The inner netting rope which is stiached to jackstays of nets hung over the side of ships for	*******		The Property of
	net rope.	emergency deharkation and life saving	Part of the last	the same of the same of	
	Nets-Jackstays-Cargo and debar- kation nets.	The supporting ropes to which the net ropes of cargo and debarkation nets are attached.	Contract of the	1000	The second second
	Net-Lashing rope. Net-Life float-Jackstay	Lines used to lash net on deck to rail when net is stored away			THE PARTY
	Net-Life net rope	The rope used for making life nets used in Fire Department. Nets hung from the sides of a ship to the dock to prevent eargo from falling into water in case			
	Nets-Save all	of seeidant when discharging	The same of the sa	100	
	Net-Save all-stays	A rope, sometimes referred to as a jackstay which serves as an outer frame for a save-all net		The state of the s	The Control of the Co
	Nigger lines Ocean Bathing Safety Rope.	See Hauling Lines. A rope supported by poles or buoys which serves as protection to bathers.			
	Outboard gripe (lifeboat)	See lashing rope—gripe			
	Outhauls	The ropes by which sails are hauled out on the boom. These ropes are named for the part of the sail they control, i. e. head outbanl—foot outbanl.			
-	Outhaul line—Boom	A line used to rig the boom out from amidships position to overside for sailing of to remove it			
	Oyster Tong Hoisting Rope	from the crea when men are working. A rope to raise or lower tongs used in oyster fishing.		Yes	
	Pack Rope. Painter—Small Boat or Skiff	A rope to raise or lower tongs used in oyster fishing. A light lashing line for typing packs, generally on animals. A rope in the bow of a small boat used in making fast, and for towing a small boat. Same as above.			
	Painter-Lifeboat and Life Raft	Same as above		Yes	
	Painter—Sea.	A rope, one end of which is attached to a small boat the other end to the bow of a ship. This rope is of sufficient length to allow the small boat to maneuver alongside the landing stage of		Yes	
	Painter—Seine	the ship. Is used particularly during rough weather. A line attached to the fish—bag end of a purse seine for the purpose of pulling the seine to the	7	Vos	THE REAL PROPERTY.
		side of the vessel and completing the circle of netting about the fish.	The same of the		STATISTICS.
	Painter—Shank Parbuckle rope	The rope securing the fluke of an anchor on the billboard to a toe of the tumbler arm			
	Paying out lines	Two ropes for handing a spar or case over the side in the right of the rope. See Easing out line. The vertical rope support of a cargo fall.			
	Pendant rope (below 1" diam.) Pendant rope (1" diam. and larger)	The vertical rope support of a cargo fall.		Yes	
	Pendant-Heavy weather	A line used to control boom book in heavy weather			1.
	Pendant—Kingpost	Eee topping lift Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached Lines to which the halters of horses or mules Lines to which the halters of horses or mules Lines to which the halters of horses or which the halters of			1
				100	

End use	Definition	Manila	Agave	Restrictions on other fibers
Pile driver rope	Performed on flat table with steel pegs. Pipe preheated—Rope Hooked on to protect end of pipe and by means of a winch, pipe is pulled to form the correct or required angle of bend.			
Ploughlines. Polishing machine rope— textile equipment. Potwarp	Small rope used for reins when plowing Rope wound and fastened to scrubbing and polishing rollers on textile polishing machine Thread rope connecting a buoy with a lobster or crab pot on the ocean floor; used also to hoist	A to have been done	Same and the same	Coir only.
Power transmission rope (34" and	the pots. Power transmission rope is an endless rope used in transmitting continuous mechanical power between driver and driven sheaved unless.		Yes	
Power transmission rope (below ¼" diam.). Preventor guy	Same as above		The state of the s	
Projectile line	the boom. See shot line Attached to cart, wagon or other vehicle used to pull or move apparatus by hand, such as hand			
Punt handling rope	drawn fire hose apparatus. Lowering and hoisting punts. See purse-ring bridles. Lengths of line with the ends seized to the lead line of a seine so as to form bridles. To the center of each bridle is seized a purse-ring. A line rove through rings attached to the bottom of a seine. By hauling on this line the bot-			
Purse line			Yes	
Purse seine bow line	A short length of line fastened to the cork line on a purse seine in such a position as to be opposite the bow when the ends of the seine are hove to the side of the vessel. This line is made fast to the bow in order to prevent the cork line from going under the bow while pursing the net.			
Purse seine stern line Purse weight line Quarter rope	A line used to raise and lower the "tom" weight on East Coast purse seines. A pair of lines used on side-set otter trawls that are fastened to the foot rope at the junction of the wing and the bottom. Each line is passed thru an eye in a similar position on the head rope and made fast to the outer end of the wing. They are taken to the gypsy heads and power applied in order to draw the head and foot rope together and bring the wide part of		Yes	
Raft ropes	the trawl aboard at the conclusion of a drag. A three strand rope used in binding logs together while being floated to a sawmill. A short length of tarred hemp rope, usually 14 "to 14" diam. running horizontally across the shrouds for a step. Short lengths of rope secured to a sail used for reefing.	1000		
Release line Retrieving line Rib lines—Otter trawls				
Rib lines-Pounds and traps	See Easing out line See Belly Lines—otter trawls See hanging rope—fishing industry The backbone of an awning. The backbone of any heavy tent. The rope used to bend the chain to the anchor ring.			
Ridge rope Ring rope Rip cord—Sailing ships	The rope used to bend the chain to the anchor ring. Rope used to benk out salls put up in steps.		Yes	
Running line—Pile driver	Rope used to break out sails put up in steps. See Messenger. A line colled in a boat and run from the ship to a dock or another ship See hoisting rope.	********		
Safety rope—Antenna	Check swing of antenna aboard vessels A rope used either in the construction of a belt or attached to a belt used to suspend or support a		Yes	
Sail hem ropeSand lines	person while engaged in hazardous work. See bolt rope—sail. A small size cable laid rope; usually %" diam. to 114" diam. incl. Sand lines are used to hoist the bailer in well drilling.			
Sash cord Scaffold rope Scaling rope	Used for support of sash weights in window casements. See staging. Generally similar in construction to a High Climber rope—i. a. with a steal core. Used to lower		Yes	Cotton only.
Scenery hoisting rope	See staging. Generally similar in construction to a High Climber rope—I. e. with a steel core. Used to lower a person over the side of a cliff in a mine or quarry for the purpose, for instance, of drilling. Ropes used for lowering and hoisting scenery. See traw lines.			
Sheehan carrier rope	drying rolls in a paper mill.			
	wind.		Yes	
Sheet rope—(I" diam. and larger)	A length of line used to fasten the inside end of a net to the shore while towing the outer end. The purpose of this operation is to hold the net in position and increase the catch. Soft laid rope used in connection with Lyle guns for rescue work on disabled ships.	Section Section	TO STATE SHOW	
Shovel lines	A line used in operation of shovels in unloading of grain Side stays from the mast head to the rail and set up by deadeyes.		Y 68	
Shrouds—Lifeboats	Any rope used to convey signals by means of "Jerks", etc.			
Signal rope—Deep Sea Diving Skates—Vertical (lifeboats)	A rope used to convey signals from a diver working below the surface of the water to a boat above. Ropes used to steady lifeboats and prevent them from capsizing while being lowered from daylts	ALCOHOLD STREET	Yes	
Slings (below 3" circ.) Slings—(3" circ. and larger)	Ropes either spliced endless, knotted or used in conjunction with rigid platforms and used for the transference of cargo or equipment by means of hooks, derricks or hoists, etc.; the sling is secured around the object to be moved.			
Sling shots—Halibut fishery	I ment of the bnov line.			
Slip line. Slip rope	See Cod end rope A rope bent to the anchor cable outboard of the hawsepipe and secured on the vessel's quarter; used in slipping the cable.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	The second section	
Smiting line	See Rip cord—sailing ships.			The same
Snorter Snubbing rope (%" dia. and larger) Snubbing rope (under %" dia.)	See ganging. A hand line used around the deck of a trawler to move heavy objects		Yes	
Sounding line	Same as above. See lead line A rope used in conjunction with oil well drilling to couple or uncouple lengths of pipe			
Spinning lines Spray hood hem rope Spreaders—Otter trawls—Stern set	A rope used in conjunction with oil well drilling to couple or uncouple lengths of pipe		Yes	
Spreaders—Otter trawls—Side set	these lines is to increase the distance between the doors and thus increase the effciency of the gear.	1	Yes	
Spring lines	of these lines is to increase the distance between the doors and thus increase the efficiency of the gear. See Mooring lines. A line used in mooring or docking to check the vessel from going forward or		1200	
Sprit hem rone	astern heading at an angle of 45° to the keel. Includes bow spring, quarter spring, waist spring, stern spring, etc. Rolt rone—sail			
Sprit line	Line used to raise sprit sail on Bristol Bay gill netters			
Sprit tackle Stage painter line. Staging rope (%" dia. and larger) Staging rope (below %" dia.) Staging rope. Deep see during	See Bos'n's chair rope. A rope run through blocks to raise and lower a temporary platform supporting workmen		Yes	
Staging rope Deep sea diving				2
No. 227—4	pound nets, or trap nets to stakes or piling.			100

FEDERAL REGISTER, Tuesday, November 14, 1944

Establicancy incides A triple purchase to hold up the boom of a trawler. A troph most of apporting a manufacture of the properties of a superfine a manufacture of the properties of the prope		Definition	Manfla	Agave	Restrictions on
Stary in the stary			-		other noers
Single place types Served just report A fall insured to stop the working end of the purps beau filling funds. A fall insured to stop the working end of the purps beau filling funds and manufacture of the stop the purps of the stop the working end of the purps have a fall insured to stop the working end of the purps have a fall insured to stop the working end of the purps have a fall insured to stop the working end of the purps have a fall insured to stop the working end of the purps have a fall insured to stop the working end of the purps have a fall insured to stop the working end of the purps have a fall insured to the purp have a fall insured to the purp have a fall insured to the purps h		A triple purchase to hold up the boom of a trawler.		Yes	
Single place types Served just report A fall insured to stop the working end of the purps beau filling funds. A fall insured to stop the working end of the purps beau filling funds and manufacture of the stop the purps of the stop the working end of the purps have a fall insured to stop the working end of the purps have a fall insured to stop the working end of the purps have a fall insured to stop the working end of the purps have a fall insured to stop the working end of the purps have a fall insured to stop the working end of the purps have a fall insured to stop the working end of the purps have a fall insured to the purp have a fall insured to the purp have a fall insured to the purps h	Stay running backstay	Used in a small salling vessel to stay the mast, the weather one being set up and the lee one loose.		Yes	- Carrier
Steps in the state of the state		See guy lines			MINE STATE
Siern Ind. Web by members pure boats white they are being towed behind the large boat and as they growed a school of the sole in more part of the control of the sole in more part of the sole in the part of the sole in t	Steeple jack rope	1 See Bos'n's chair rope.		Yes	- special
Steve line of the control of the con	Stem line	See mooring line.			
Sider line. See Amoring inter. A line used in morring or docking to check the weath from going forward. See Early Cargan. A precision of the precision of the control of the precision of the p	Stern lasts			Yes	
Steve Path C raph. A section conduction to the billion seculation from the day of a play band. Steper path of the process of the path of t	Stern line	See Mooring lines. A line used in mooring or docking to check the vessel from going forward.			THE PARTY OF THE
Suppose commendation. A line used to some your working end of a wear's case boom. Yes. Shappes commendation. A line used to some your working end of a wear's case boom. Stap.—Body. A rope spieled endless, usually with a sheet spiles used in supposing or making fast. A small will be sometimes called a strang. A rope spieled endless, usually with a sheet spiles used in supposing or making fast. A small will be sometimes called a strang. A rope spieled endless, usually with a sheet spiles used in supposing or making fast. A small will be simple to strange the spile of the spile	Stevedoring rope				Part Barr
Steppender	Stops	See Reel Doints.	STATISTICS.	100007777	
Storage rope. Storage rope. Storage rope. Storage rope. Storage rope. A there into with an eye region is made and, one of which is attached to the anchor. The rope rope rope rope. A there is no with an eye region is made and, one of which is attached to form a loop. The Strap-Book (Strap-Book). Strap-Book. A there is no with an eye region is made and, one of which is attached to form a loop. The Strap-Book. A there is no with an eye region is made and, one of which is attached to form a loop. The Strap-Book. A then used to support a block had. Strap-Book segment and the strap of the s	Stopper-menbaden	A line used to steady or stop the working end of a vessel's cargo boom		STATE OF THE PARTY	ST.
Stap—Bolty Attern line withing content of the stable and one of which is attached to the anclor. Stap—Bolty Attern line withing content of the stable and	Stowage rope	See lashing rope			Estate inter-
Stap—Anchor. A shelf time with an eye spile in each end, one of which is attached to the anchor. Strap—Boloc. Strap—Boloc. Strap—Boloc. Strap—Boloc. Strap—Boloc. Strap—Boloc. Strap—Boloc. Strap—Boloc. Strap—Boloc. Strap—Thermony of the control of the	Strap	A rope spliced endless, usually with a short splice used in suspending or making fast. A small			PARTY PROPERTY.
Strap—Blow	Strap-Anchor	A short line with an eye splice in each and one of which is attached to the anchor			
Strap—Bluck beg. Consists of we loss list ightly fitted around the side of a keg and interfaced to prevent their working over the ends. The two loops are provided with two triciles for latening to the buoy late. Strap—Flappois. Consists of a long list attached to the flappois and in long of a flat the list of the flappois and in long of the flappois and the complete "state bottom" is used to hold a skate lines are provided with a ground and the complete "skate bottom" less state but the lines are provided with a ground and the complete "skate bottom" less state but the lines are provided with a ground and the complete "skate bottom" less state but the lines are provided with a ground and the complete "skate bottom" less state but the lines are provided with a ground and the complete "skate bottom" less state are ground and the complete of the ground and the state of the laptom and	Strap—Belly	A rope passed around a boat for hanging a kedge anchor in carrying out the anchor.		Yes	5137
Strap-block Strap-		SKIII painter is attached to this loop.			ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE
Strap—Flarpole. Consists of a Integritor and the two loops are provided with two bridles for fastening to the buys kee Strap-Blaing (fishery). A strap used to wrap around refs, lines or objects in order to hack them to the litting taskie. Illess are provided with a ground and the complete "skate bottom" is used to hold a skate lines are provided with a ground and the complete "skate bottom" is used to hold a skate lines are provided with a ground and the complete "skate bottom" is used to hold a skate lines are provided with a ground and the complete "skate bottom" is used to hold a skate lines are provided with a ground and the complete "skate bottom" is used to hold a skate lines are provided with a ground and the complete "skate bottom" is used to hold a skate lines are provided with a ground and the complete "skate bottom" is used to hold a skate lines are provided with a ground and the complete "skate bottom" is used to hold a skate lines are provided with a ground and the skate lines are provided with a ground and the skate lines are provided with a ground and the skate lines are provided with a ground and the skate lines are provided with a ground and the skate lines are provided with a ground and the skate lines are provided with a ground and the skate lines are provided with a ground and the skate lines are provided with a ground and the skate lines are provided with a ground and the ground and ground and ground and ground and ground and groun	Strap-block	A strap used to suspend a block aloft.			FIRST ST
Steps—Happole. A strap used to wrap sound nets seek, lines or objects in order to hook time to the litting teache. Straps—Splitting. Consists of a foot lines appliced one to each corner of a small square of canvas. The disease of gaze in proper manner and prevent tangling. Straps—Splitting. Consists of a loop passed through straps located at mitable points around the fish bag so as to of gaze in proper manner and prevent tangling. Consists of a loop passed through straps located at mitable points around the fish bag so as to order on the proper manner and prevent tangling. The constraint of gaze in proper manner and prevent tangling. The constraint of gaze in proper manner and prevent tangling. The constraint of gaze in proper manner and prevent tangling in an altitude located by the fishing tackle. Yes. The constraint of the proper manner and proper manner and gaze of the constraint tackle. A leavey rope, spliced endless and used for side lowing by larbor tags. The constraint of the proper manner and proper to the constraint to the proper manner and proper to the constraint to the proper manner and proper to the constraint to the proper manner and proper to the constraint to the proper manner and proper	strap—Buoy keg	ing over the ends. The two loops are provided with two bridles for fastening the buoy life			THE PERSON NAMED IN
Strap—Splitting. Strap—Splitting. Strap—Splitting. Strap—Splitting. Strap—Splitting. Strap—Splitting. Strap—Splitting. Strap—Splitting. Strap—Tow. Strap—	C4	and flagpole.			
Straps—Splitting. Consists of a foot innes spliced one to each corner of a small square of cause in year dispersion of gard in proper manner and prevent insuling. Straps—Tow. A beginning of gard in proper manner and prevent insuling. The roy of the control of gard in proper manner and prevent insuling. The roy of the control of gard in prevent insuling. The roy of the control of gard in prevent insuling. The roy of the control of gard in prevent insuling in a strain of gard in prevent insuling. The roy of the control of gard in prevent insuling in a strain of gard in prevent insuling in a strain of gard in prevent insuling in the control of gard in gard in gard in the control of gard in gard in gard in the control of gard in g	Strap-lifting (fishery)	A stran used to wran around nets, lines or objects in order to book them to the lifting tackle		Ves	
Strap—Splitting. of ages in a rooper manner and prevent tangings. Strap—Tow. Strap—Tow. Strap—Tow. Strap—Tow. Strap—Tow. Strap—Tow. Taked. The control of the strate of the strate of divide the setable into convenient protions while emboding the net. The splitting ray and code and are hove to the surface by the bank-up line and lifted abound by the bidning tackle. The cope by which the forward lower corner of a fore and strail is held down and secured. The rope by which the forward lower corner of a fore and strail is held down and secured. The rope—Guy line. The rope—Guy line. The rope—Guy line. The rope—Guy line. The rope—Cover The norpe—Bellete. The rope—Aircraft. The rope—Aircraft. A small transmission rope used in the oil field for controlling the speed of the engine from the derick floor. The rope—Aircraft. The rope—Aircraft. A rope used to the down or securing tents. The rope and on the haive of shelf round. A small rope usually is of unan used for staking our grazing animate being a first proper (vessel—and or not shell round). The rope (vessel—and or and tong) and the strain of the round as a protection against being rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being rope used to the down	Straps-Skate bottom	Consists of 4 short lines spliced one to each corner of a small square of canvas. Two adjacent		A CONTRACTOR	-
Telegraph line. Tent rope—Glup line. The ropes—Cover. Small lines not attached to covers or tarpaulins but which are used to secure or lash a cover to line line and the line should be line and the line should be line. The rope. The rope. The ropes (vessels—Include 5 net tons). The rope (vessels—Include 5 net tons). The rope (vessels—Include 5 net tons). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). To me include equipment. To me include equipment. A should remain a show. Same as above. The rope as above. Same as above. Same as above. Same as above. Same as above. The rope include equipment. A short length of rope for towing a vehicle. Usually has an eye aplice in one or both ends. The row line—Like boat. Tow line—Stein and purse boat. Tow line—Tender (fishery). Tow line—Tender (fis		ines are provided with a grommet and the complete "skate bottom" is used to hold a skate of gear in proper manner and prevent tangling.			-7 -31
Telegraph line. Tent rope—Glup line. The ropes—Cover. Small lines not attached to covers or tarpaulins but which are used to secure or lash a cover to line line and the line should be line and the line should be line. The rope. The rope. The ropes (vessels—Include 5 net tons). The rope (vessels—Include 5 net tons). The rope (vessels—Include 5 net tons). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). To me include equipment. To me include equipment. A should remain a show. Same as above. The rope as above. Same as above. Same as above. Same as above. Same as above. The rope include equipment. A short length of rope for towing a vehicle. Usually has an eye aplice in one or both ends. The row line—Like boat. Tow line—Stein and purse boat. Tow line—Tender (fishery). Tow line—Tender (fis	Strap-Splitting	Consists of a loop passed through straps located at suitable points around the fish bag so as to		Yes.	
Telegraph line. Tent rope—Glup line. The ropes—Cover. Small lines not attached to covers or tarpaulins but which are used to secure or lash a cover to line line and the line should be line and the line should be line. The rope. The rope. The ropes (vessels—Include 5 net tons). The rope (vessels—Include 5 net tons). The rope (vessels—Include 5 net tons). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). To me include equipment. To me include equipment. A should remain a show. Same as above. The rope as above. Same as above. Same as above. Same as above. Same as above. The rope include equipment. A short length of rope for towing a vehicle. Usually has an eye aplice in one or both ends. The row line—Like boat. Tow line—Stein and purse boat. Tow line—Tender (fishery). Tow line—Tender (fis		divide the catch into convenient portions while unloading the net. The splitting strap and	1	A LONG	- Tal 3
Telegraph line. Tent rope—Glup line. The ropes—Cover. Small lines not attached to covers or tarpaulins but which are used to secure or lash a cover to line line and the line should be line and the line should be line. The rope. The rope. The ropes (vessels—Include 5 net tons). The rope (vessels—Include 5 net tons). The rope (vessels—Include 5 net tons). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). To me include equipment. To me include equipment. A should remain a show. Same as above. The rope as above. Same as above. Same as above. Same as above. Same as above. The rope include equipment. A short length of rope for towing a vehicle. Usually has an eye aplice in one or both ends. The row line—Like boat. Tow line—Stein and purse boat. Tow line—Tender (fishery). Tow line—Tender (fis	Strap-Tow	A heavy rope, spliced endless and used for side towing by harbor tugs.		Yes	
Telegraph line. Tent rope—Glup line. The ropes—Cover. Small lines not attached to covers or tarpaulins but which are used to secure or lash a cover to line line and the line should be line and the line should be line. The rope. The rope. The ropes (vessels—Include 5 net tons). The rope (vessels—Include 5 net tons). The rope (vessels—Include 5 net tons). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). To me include equipment. To me include equipment. A should remain a show. Same as above. The rope as above. Same as above. Same as above. Same as above. Same as above. The rope include equipment. A short length of rope for towing a vehicle. Usually has an eye aplice in one or both ends. The row line—Like boat. Tow line—Stein and purse boat. Tow line—Tender (fishery). Tow line—Tender (fis	Sweep Lines	Used to support heavy sweep bar over sheaves under barges in sounding for high spots.			the same
Telegraph line. Tent rope—Glup line. The ropes—Cover. Small lines not attached to covers or tarpaulins but which are used to secure or lash a cover to line line and the line should be line and the line should be line. The rope. The rope. The ropes (vessels—Include 5 net tons). The rope (vessels—Include 5 net tons). The rope (vessels—Include 5 net tons). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). To me include equipment. To me include equipment. A should remain a show. Same as above. The rope as above. Same as above. Same as above. Same as above. Same as above. The rope include equipment. A short length of rope for towing a vehicle. Usually has an eye aplice in one or both ends. The row line—Like boat. Tow line—Stein and purse boat. Tow line—Tender (fishery). Tow line—Tender (fis	Tackline	The rope that hauls down the tack of a gaff topsail.		1 08	
Telegraph line. Tent rope—Glup line. The ropes—Cover. Small lines not attached to covers or tarpaulins but which are used to secure or lash a cover to line line and the line should be line and the line should be line. The rope. The rope. The ropes (vessels—Include 5 net tons). The rope (vessels—Include 5 net tons). The rope (vessels—Include 5 net tons). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). To me include equipment. To me include equipment. A should remain a show. Same as above. The rope as above. Same as above. Same as above. Same as above. Same as above. The rope include equipment. A short length of rope for towing a vehicle. Usually has an eye aplice in one or both ends. The row line—Like boat. Tow line—Stein and purse boat. Tow line—Tender (fishery). Tow line—Tender (fis		A short length of line used to separate flags in a hoist			
Telegraph line. Tent rope—Glup line. The ropes—Cover. Small lines not attached to covers or tarpaulins but which are used to secure or lash a cover to line line and the line should be line and the line should be line. The rope. The rope. The ropes (vessels—Include 5 net tons). The rope (vessels—Include 5 net tons). The rope (vessels—Include 5 net tons). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). Topping lift (G" diam. and larger). To me include equipment. To me include equipment. A should remain a show. Same as above. The rope as above. Same as above. Same as above. Same as above. Same as above. The rope include equipment. A short length of rope for towing a vehicle. Usually has an eye aplice in one or both ends. The row line—Like boat. Tow line—Stein and purse boat. Tow line—Tender (fishery). Tow line—Tender (fis	Tarpaulin rope	A rope usually attached to, and for securing or making fast a tarpaulin			
Then types—Guy line. The rope—Cover. The rope—Cover. The rope—Cover. The rope—All reads and the properties of the covers of the properties of a cover of the covers of the properties o	Telegraph line	A small transmission rope used in the oil field for controlling the speed of the engine from the			
The ropes—Shelter. The ropes—Covers— Small line not attached to covers or trapsulins but which are used to secure or lash a cover to the ropes—Covers— The ropes—Covers— A mail rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being Yes. A mail rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being Yes. A mail rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being Yes. A mail rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being Yes. A mail rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being Yes. A mail rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being Yes. A mail rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as protection against being Yes. A mail rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as protection against being Yes. A mail rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as protection against being Yes. A mail rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as protection against being Yes. A mail rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as protection against being Yes. A mail rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as protection against being Yes. A mail rope used to the down of the wind. A mail rope used to the down of the wind. A mail rope used to the down of the wind. A mail rope used to the down of the wind. A mail rope used to the down of the wind. A mail rope used to the bound as protection against being Yes. A tackle or ope leading from the beed of a mast of a vessel or derrick employed to raise or too. A tackle or ope leading from the beed of a mast of a vessel or derrick employed to raise or too. A tackle or ope leading from the beed of a mast of a vessel or derrick employed to raise or too. A tackle or ope	Tent rope-Guy line	Rope used in tying down or securing tents			
The rope	Tent rope-Shelter	The rope used on the halves of shelter tents.			
The rope. A small rope used by 14/2" diam. used for staking out graving animals. A small rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being discovery. A small rope (vessels—not—ons and over). Top lift. Top lift (bew 3/2" diam. and larger). Top ping lift (bew 3/2" diam. and larger). Top poing lift (bew 3/2" diam. and larger). Top ping lift (bew 3/2" diam. and larger). Top ping lift (bew 3/2" diam. and larger). Top ping lift (bew 3/2" diam. and larger). Tow sine—Authomobile, trucks and mechanized equipment. A rope used of the down of the secret possives into oil or gas well preparatory to yes. Yes. Approximately 3/2" diam. rope used to lower explosives into oil or gas well preparatory to yes. Tow line—Canal barges and cargo vessels of "circ and larger." Tow line—Authomobile, trucks and smechanized equipment. Tow line—Steff (fishery). Tow line—Steff (fishery). Tow line—Steff (fishery). Tow line—Steff (fishery). Tow line—Thender (fishery). Tow line—Thender (fishery). Tow line—Towing spar. Tow line—Tow boat (our smaller than 3' circ.). Tow line—Tup boat (not smaller than 3' circ.). Tow line—Tup boat (not smaller than 3' circ.). Towing line—Tup setinc. See as above. Yes. The line used by tup boats for towing ships, barges, scows, etc. It is the line between the tup. Yes. The lines used by tup boats for towing ships, barges, scows, etc. It is the line between the luft. Tays langes. The secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. Trays langes. A line used for holding a dory or tender of shore. A line used for holding a dory or tender of shore. Tip in line. Tip in line. Tip in line. A line used for holding a dory or tender of shore. A line used for holding a sea sachor. A line used for releasing a pelican hook, etc. Loction only. Cotton only. Cotton only. Cotton only. Cotton onl	Tie ropes-Cover	Small lines not attached to covers or tarpaulins but which are used to secure or lash a cover to			-
Tiller ropes (vessels—6 net ons and over). Tiller ropes (vessels—5 net ons and over). Tiller rope (vessels—6 net ons and over). Topyling lift (Se" diam. and larger). Topyling lift (Se" diam. and larger). Topyling—1 net over over over over over over over over	Tie rope	A small rope usually 1/4" diam, used for staking out grazing animals			
Tiller ropes (vessels—under 5 net tons) Tiller rope (vessels—under 5 net tons) Tiller rope (vessels—under 5 net tons) Topping lift (below ¼" diam.) Top lime—lating beat and cargo vessels (below ¾" diam.) Tow lime—canal barges and cargo vessels (below ¾" dire.) Tow lime—lating beat (below ¾" dire.) Tow lime—lating beat Tow lime—stern (tug boat) (amaler Tow lime—stern (tug boat	Tie down rope—Aircraft	A rope used to the down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being		Yes	
Topping lift (below ¼/ diam.)		A line running from the steering windlass through blocks to the tiller		Yes	THE SALES
Topping lift (fellow 3/4" diam.) Topping lift (fellow 3/4" diam.) Topping lift (fellow 3/4" diam. and larger) Torpedo lines—oll well. Tow line—Automobile, trucks and mechanized equipment. Tow line—Automobile, trucks and mechanized equipment. Tow line—Automobile, trucks and mechanized equipment. Tow line—Canal barges and earge vassels (fellow 3/4" diam. rope used to lower explosives into oil or gas well preparatory to yes. Yes. Tow line—Canal barges and earge vassels (fellow 3/4" diam. rope used to lower explosives into oil or gas well preparatory to yes. Yes. Tow line—Canal barges and earge vassels (fellow 3/4" diam. rope used to lower explosives into oil or gas well preparatory to Yes. Yes. Tow line—Earlie and purse boat. Tow line—Stern (tug boat) (smaller than 3" circ.) Tow line—Stern (tug boat) (3" circ. Tow line—Towning spar. Tow line—Towning spar. Tow line—Towning spar. Tow line—Tip boat (maller than 3" circ.) Tow line—Fip boat (maller than 3" circ.) Tow line—Purse seine. Trap hanging lines. Trap hanging lines. Tranel rine. Trap hanging lines. Trap hanging lines. Trap langing lines. Trap hanging lines. Trap langing lines. Trap langing line.			-	-	
the end of a boom. Torpeico lines—oil well, trucks and mechanized equipment. Tow line— Automobile, trucks and mechanized equipment. Tow line— Canal barges and cargo vessels (below 3' circ.) Tow line— Canal barges and cargo vessels (below 3' circ.) Tow line— Canal barges and cargo vessels (below 3' circ.) Tow line— Serie and purse boat. Tow line— Serie and line boat. Tow line boat	Top lift	See Boom lift			
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Tow line—Automobile, trucks and mechanized equipment. Tow line—Canal barges and cargo vessels (3" circ and larger). Tow line—Canal barges and cargo vessels (3" circ and larger). Tow line—Stein (12 boat). Tow line—The line used for towing the seine or purse boat behind the fishing boat. Yes. See Fainter—seine. Tow line—Towing spara. Tow line—Towing spara. Tow line—Trug boat (smaller than 3" circ.). Tow lines—Trug boat (smaller than 3" circ.). Tow lines—Trug boat (smaller than 3" circ.). Tow lines—Trug boat (smaller than 3" circ.). Tow lines—Stein (12 boat). Trage larger (12 boat). Trage larger (12 boat). Trage larger (13 boat). Trage larger (14 boat). Trage larger (15 boat).	Topping lift (36" diam, and larger)	Same as above	1	Yes	
Tow line—Canal barges and cargo Tow line—Canal barges and cargo Vessels (3" circ. and larger). Tow line—Canal barges and cargo Vessels (3" circ. and larger). Tow line—Scine and purse boat Tow line—Scine and purse boat Tow line—Scine and purse boat Tow line—Stern (tug boat) (smaller Than 3" circ.). Tow line—Tug boat (smaller Than 1" circ.) Tow line—Tug boat (smaller Than 3" circ.) Tow line—Purse seine Trap banging lines. Trap banging lines. Trap banging lines. Trap langer Trap line Trap line Trap line Trap line Trap line The line used for towing a sea and barges or boats. A long line consisting of lor more "skates", "tubs", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight line. With the exception of cab trot lines, the trawi lines have suelline Trip line Trip line The lines Trop line The lines Trap line The lines Trap line The lines Trap line The lines Trap line Trap l	Torpedo lines—oil well.	Approximately 1/4" diam. rope used to lower explosives into oil or gas well preparatory to	Yes	Yes	
mechanized equipment. Tow line—Canal barges and cargo vessels (below 3" circ). Tow line—Life boat. Tow line—Life boat larger). Tow line—Stein eard purse boat. Tow line—Stein (and boat) (smaller than 3" circ). Tow line—Stein (and boat) (smaller than 3" circ). Tow line—Stein (tug boat) (smaller than 3" circ). Tow line—Towline span. Tow line—Soaplanes and Airplanes. Tow lines—Soaplanes and Airplanes. Tow lines—Ting boat (analler than 3" circ). Towlines—Ting boat (analler than 3" circ)	Tow line-Automobile, trucks and	A short length of rone for towing a vehicle. Usually has an eye splice in one or both ands			E CONTRACTOR
Tow line—Siff (fishery) Tow line—Skiff (fishery) Tow line—Skiff (fishery) Tow line—Skiff (fishery) Tow line—Stern (tug boat) (smaller than 3" circ.) Tow line—Tender (fishery) Tow line—Tender (fishery) Tow line—Tender (fishery) Tow line—Towing spar. Tow line—Trap bank (maller than 3" circ.). Tow lines—Seaplanes and Airplanes. Tow lines—Tug boat (maller than 3" circ.). Tow lines—Tug boat (not smaller than 3" circ.). Tow lines—Tug boat (not smaller than 3" circ.). Trap hanging lines Trap hanging a standard are gain intervals. A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates", "tubs", or colls of gear set in a continuous and substantial intervals. The line used or hading intervals. The line used or hading the proper or or ab fishing and flag lines. A line used for capsizing a sea anchor. The line used or hading the proper or or ab fishing and flag lines. Truntable lines Truntable lines See her rope. The pendant of the purphase for holsting the yards. The pendant of the purphase for holsting the yards. The pendant of the purphase for holsting the yards. The population of the marking loads fast on a truck or to serve as a hacing to prevent loads from being lost out of the rear of a truc	machanized againment		THE STREET	THE RESERVOIS OF THE PARTY OF T	
Tow line—Siff (fishery) Tow line—Skiff (fishery) Tow line—Skiff (fishery) Tow line—Skiff (fishery) Tow line—Stern (tug boat) (smaller than 3" circ.) Tow line—Tender (fishery) Tow line—Tender (fishery) Tow line—Tender (fishery) Tow line—Towing spar. Tow line—Trap bank (maller than 3" circ.). Tow lines—Seaplanes and Airplanes. Tow lines—Tug boat (maller than 3" circ.). Tow lines—Tug boat (not smaller than 3" circ.). Tow lines—Tug boat (not smaller than 3" circ.). Trap hanging lines Trap hanging a standard are gain intervals. A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates", "tubs", or colls of gear set in a continuous and substantial intervals. The line used or hading intervals. The line used or hading the proper or or ab fishing and flag lines. A line used for capsizing a sea anchor. The line used or hading the proper or or ab fishing and flag lines. Truntable lines Truntable lines See her rope. The pendant of the purphase for holsting the yards. The pendant of the purphase for holsting the yards. The pendant of the purphase for holsting the yards. The population of the marking loads fast on a truck or to serve as a hacing to prevent loads from being lost out of the rear of a truc	vessels (below 3" circ.).	A rope used in towing canal barges or boats.	The state of the s	STATE OF THE PARTY	1000
Tow line—Siff (fishery) Tow line—Skiff (fishery) Tow line—Skiff (fishery) Tow line—Skiff (fishery) Tow line—Stern (tug boat) (smaller than 3" circ.) Tow line—Tender (fishery) Tow line—Tender (fishery) Tow line—Tender (fishery) Tow line—Towing spar. Tow line—Trap bank (maller than 3" circ.). Tow lines—Seaplanes and Airplanes. Tow lines—Tug boat (maller than 3" circ.). Tow lines—Tug boat (not smaller than 3" circ.). Tow lines—Tug boat (not smaller than 3" circ.). Trap hanging lines Trap hanging a standard are gain intervals. A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates", "tubs", or colls of gear set in a continuous and substantial intervals. The line used or hading intervals. The line used or hading the proper or or ab fishing and flag lines. A line used for capsizing a sea anchor. The line used or hading the proper or or ab fishing and flag lines. Truntable lines Truntable lines See her rope. The pendant of the purphase for holsting the yards. The pendant of the purphase for holsting the yards. The pendant of the purphase for holsting the yards. The population of the marking loads fast on a truck or to serve as a hacing to prevent loads from being lost out of the rear of a truc	Tow line-Canal barges and cargo	Same as above.		Yes	THE REAL PROPERTY.
Tow line—Scine and purse boat. Tow line—Stern (tug boat) (smaller than 3" circ.) Tow line—Stern (tug boat) (smaller than 3" circ.) Tow line—Stern (tug boat) (3" circ. and larger) Tow line—Towing spar. The purple spare and Airplanes Same as above. The purple spare and Airplanes The purple spare and Airplanes The purple spare and Airplanes Same as above. The purple spare and Airplanes Same as above. The purple spare and Airplanes The purple spare and Airplanes The purple spare and Airplanes The purple spare and the two worship ships boats and land planes at bases and airports. Yes. The purple spare and Airplanes The purple spare and Airplanes Same as above. The purple spare and Airplanes The purple spare and Airplanes Same as above. The purple spare and Airplanes The	Tow line—Life boat	Used to low a life hoat behind a larger vessel or behind another life hoat		Vos	1
Tow line—Skirn (tug boat) (smaller than 3" circ.) Tow line—Stern (tug boat) (smaller than 3" circ.) Tow line—Tender (fishery) Tow line—Tender (fishery) Tow line—Tender (fishery) Tow line—Tender (fishery) Tow line—The line spar. Tow line—Scaplanes and Airplanes. Tow lines—Scaplanes and Airplanes. Tow lines—Tug boat (amaller than 3" circ.). Tow lines—Tug boat (mot smaller than 3" circ.). Tow lines—Tug boat (not smaller than 3" circ.). Trap line—Tug boat (not smaller than 3" circ.). Trap line—Purse seine Trap hanging lines Trap hanging lines Trap hanging lines Trap hanging lines Trap line Trap line Trip line Tri	Tow line-Seine and purse boat	The line used for towing the seine or purse boat behind the fishing boat.		Yes	Total Control
than 3' circ.) Tow line—Stern (tug boat) (3'' circ. and larger) Tow line—Tender (fishery) Tow line—Tender (fishery) Tow line—Towing spar Tow line—Mines Tow line—Steaplanes and Airplanes Tow lines—Seaplanes and Airplanes Tow lines—Tug boat (smaller than 3'' circ.). The ropes used for towing heavy machinery in mines Tow lines—Tug boat (not smaller than 3'' circ.). Towing line—Purse seine. Travell rines Travell rines Travell rines Travell rines Travell rines Travell rines Trip line Tr	Tow line—Skiff (fishery)	I See Painter—Seine	THE STREET, STREET, STREET,	日本の日本の日本の日本の日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日	The state of
Tree surgery rope Trawl line Trawl line Trawl line Trawl line Trawl lines Tripping line Trot line Used to tow heavy scows laden with fish Yes Trawl lines Trawl lines Tripping line Tripping line Tripping line Trot line Used as the main or ground line for orab fishing and flag lines Truntable lines Truntable lines Truntable lines Truntable lines Trye Trye Up and down line Used to tow spar which keeps ships in position Yes Trab lost ot tow reare ships in position Yes Tree surgery soe, A line used for hobiting a dory or tender off shore A line used for tapsizing as eas and airports Tree surgery rope A tutility rope used as the name implies Truntable lines Truntable lines Truntable lines Tree surgery rope A line used for tapsizing as eas and airports Truntable See net rope The line and to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates", "tubs", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight lines. The line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates", "tubs", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight lines The line secured to sounding devices. Tripping line The line secured to sounding devices. A line used for releasing a pelican hook, etc. Cotton only. Cotton only. Cotton only. Trab lines The plene see have the units. Yes Cotton only. The pendant of the purchase for hobitin	than 3" circ.)		NAME OF TAXABLE	The state of the s	
Tow line—Towing spar. Tow lines—Mines. Tow lines—Mines. Tow lines—Trug boat (smaller than 3" circ.). Tow lines—Trug boat (not smaller than 3" circ.). Towing line — Purse seine. Trap hanging lines Trap hanging lines Trap hanging lines Trap hanging lines Trap line Trap line Trap line Trap line Trip props. A utility rope used for holding a dory or tender off shore. Trip props A utility rope used for towing heavy machinery in mines See not rope. Trap line Trap hanging lines Trap line Trip props A utility rope used for holding a dory or tender off shore. Trot line A trip line used for holding a dory or tender off shore. Trot line A trop used for holding a dory or tender off shore. Truntable lines Truntable lines See not rope. A line used for rapsizing a sea anchor. A line used for reapsizing a sea anchor. A line used for reapsizing a sea anchor. A line used for person used in making loads fast on a truck or to serve as a lacing to prevent loads from being lost out of the rear of a truck. Trye Up and down line. See based late which keeps hips in position. Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Ye			BEING SOLESIAN		Charles and
and the tow, or when the tow consists of more than one unit, the line between the ting and the tow, or when the tow consists of more than one unit, the line between the units. Tow lines—Tug boat (not smaller than 3" circ.). Towing line—Purse seine. Traces. Traces. Trap hanging lines Trap hanging lines Trayler line Line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. Trawl lines. A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates" "tube", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight line. With the exception of crab trot lines, the trawl lines have snells or gangings attached at regular intervals. A utility rope used to trip unloading devices. Trip propes. A utility rope used to trip unloading devices. Trip line The line used for holding a dory or tender off shore. Trip line A line used for capsizing a sea anchor. A line used for releasing a pellean hook, etc Trolley car rope A rope used to pull down and secure a trolley pole. Used as the main or ground line for crab fishing and flag lines. Trunck rope. A line used by West Coast purse seiners to swing the turntable. One end is attached to a corner of the table, the other is brought to the gypsy. Tye The pendant of the purchase for holding the type. Utility Rope. To making loads fast on a truck or to serve as a lacing to prevent loads from being lost out of the rear of a truck. See heat rope. A line used by West Coast purse seiners to swing the turntable. One end is attached to a corner of the table, the other is brought to the gypsy. Tye The pendant of the purchase for holding the typerds. See breast line. Yes.	Tow line-Tender (fishery)	Used to tow heavy scows laden with fish		Yes	100
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and the tow, or when the tow consists of more than one unit, the line between the ting and the tow, or when the tow consists of more than one unit, the line between the units. Tow lines—Tug boat (not smaller than 3" circ.). Towing line—Purse seine. Traces. Traces. Trap hanging lines Trap hanging lines Trayler line Line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. Trawl lines. A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates" "tube", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight line. With the exception of crab trot lines, the trawl lines have snells or gangings attached at regular intervals. A utility rope used to trip unloading devices. Trip propes. A utility rope used to trip unloading devices. Trip line The line used for holding a dory or tender off shore. Trip line A line used for capsizing a sea anchor. A line used for releasing a pellean hook, etc Trolley car rope A rope used to pull down and secure a trolley pole. Used as the main or ground line for crab fishing and flag lines. Trunck rope. A line used by West Coast purse seiners to swing the turntable. One end is attached to a corner of the table, the other is brought to the gypsy. Tye The pendant of the purchase for holding the type. Utility Rope. To making loads fast on a truck or to serve as a lacing to prevent loads from being lost out of the rear of a truck. See heat rope. A line used by West Coast purse seiners to swing the turntable. One end is attached to a corner of the table, the other is brought to the gypsy. Tye The pendant of the purchase for holding the typerds. See breast line. Yes.	Tow lines - Seaplanes and Airplanes	Rope used in towing seaplanes, flying boats and land planes at bases and airports.	20222022	Yes	
Towns ince—Purse seine. See hauling line (purse seine). See hauling line (purse seine). Rope traces used as a substitute for leather traces in some types of harness usually farm or artillery harness. See net rope. Traveler line. Line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates", "tube", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight line. With the exception of crab trot lines, the trawl lines have snells or gangings attached at regular intervals. A utility rope used as the name implies. Trip pine. The line used for holding a dory or tender off shore. Trip propes. A utility rope used to trip unloading devices. Tripping line. A line used for capsizing a sea anchor. A line used for releasing a pelican hook, etc Trot line. Used as the main or ground line for crab fishing and flag lines. Trunck rope. A rope used in making loads fast on a truck or to serve as a lacing to prevent loads from being lost out of the rear of a truck. See net rope. Tunntable lines. A line used by West Coast purse seiners to swing the turntable. One end is attached to a corner of the table, the other is brought to the gypey. Tye. The pendant of the purchase for holding the types. Yes. Yes. Yes.	Tow lines-Tug boat (smaller than	1 LUC HIRES USED DV LUE DORLS FOR LOWING SHIDS, DRIVES, SCOWS, PLC. IT IS THE HIRE DELWEED THE THE			3 8
Traving line—Purse seine. Traving lines. Trap hanging lines. Trap hanging lines. Trap hanging lines. Traveler line. A line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. Line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. Line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates", "tubs", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight line. With the exception of crab trot lines, the trawl lines have snells or gangings attached at regular intervals. A utility rope used as the name implies. Trip line. The line used for holding a dory or tender off shore. Tripling line. A utility rope used to trip unloading devices. Tripling line. A line used for capsizing a sea anchor. A line used for releasing a pelican hook, etc. Trolley car rope. A line used for pull down and secure a trolley pole. Used as the main or ground line for crab fishing and flag lines. Truck rope. A rope used to pull down and secure a trolley pole. Used as the main or ground line for crab fishing and flag lines. Trunch lines. See net rope. A line used by West Coast purse seiners to swing the turntable. One end is attached to a corner of the table, the other is brought to the gypey. The pendant of the purchase for holsting the yards. See breast line. Yes. Yes.	Tow lines-Tug boat (not smaller	Same as above.		Yes	The state of
Trap hanging lines See net rope. Trayl lines Along line consisting of 1 or more "skates", "tube", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight line. With the exception of crab trot lines, the trawl lines have snells or gangings attached at regular intervals. A utility rope used as the name implies. Trip line The line used for holding a dory or tender off shore. A utility rope used to trip unloading devices. Tripline Inc. A line used for capsizing a sea anchor. A line used for releasing a pelican hook, etc. Trolley ar rope A rope used to pull down and secure a trolley pole Used as the main or ground line for crab fishing and flag lines Truck rope A rope used to pull down and secure a trolley pole Truck rope A rope used in making loads fast on a truck or to serve as a lacing to prevent loads from being lost out of the rear of a truck. See net rope. Tunnel lines A line used by West Coast purse seiners to swing the turntable. One end is attached to a corner of the table, the other is brought to the gypsy. Tye The pendant of the purchase for holsting the yards See breast line. Ves. See breast line See lines S				-	
Trap hanging lines See not rope. A utility rope used to holding a dory or tender off shore. Triping line. A line used for capsizing a sea anchor. A line used for releasing a pelican hook, etc. Trot line. Used as the main or ground line for capsizing and flag lines. Truck rope. A rope used in making loads fast on a truck or serve as a lacing to prevent loads from being lost out of the rear of a truck. Truntable lines. See her stope. A line used for holding a force seeing a pelican hook, etc. Cotton only. The line is seen for the leasing a pelican hook, etc. Cotton only. Truck rope. A rope used in making loads fast on a truck or to serve as a lacing to prevent loads from being lost out of the rear of a truck. Truntable lines. See net rope. West Coast purse seiners to swing the turntable. One end is attached to a corner of the table, the other is brought to the gypsy. Tye. The pendant of the purchase for holisting the yards. See breast line. See breast line. See pre used for making small straps, seizing, etc.	than 3" circ.).	Cos harring line (propos point)			
Trip line	than 3" circ.). Towing line—Purse seine	See hauling line (purse seine) Rope traces used as a substitute for leather traces in some types of harness usually farm or are			
Trip line	than 3" circ.). Towing line—Purse seine Traces	See hauling line (purse seine). Rope traces used as a substitute for leather traces in some types of harness usually farm or artillery harness.			
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Trip line	than 3" circ.). Towing line—Purse seine Traces Trap hanging lines Traveler line.	See hauling line (purse seine). Rope traces used as a substitute for leather traces in some types of harness usually farm or artillery harness. See not rope. Line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates", "tube", or coils of gear set in a continuous and sub-			
Tunnel lines See net rope Turntable lines A line used by West Coast purse seiners to swing the turntable. One end is attached to a corner of the table, the other is brought to the gypsy. Tye The pendant of the purchase for hoisting the yards Yes See breast line Utility Rope. Sope used for making small straps, seizing, etc	than 3" circ.). Towing line—Purse seine Traces Trap hanging lines Traveler line.	Linery narness. See not rope. Line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates", "tube", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight line. With the exception of crab trot lines, the trawl lines have snells or			
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Tunnel lines See net rope Turntable lines A line used by West Coast purse seiners to swing the turntable. One end is attached to a corner of the table, the other is brought to the gypsy. Tye The pendant of the purchase for hoisting the yards Yes See breast line Utility Rope. Sope used for making small straps, seizing, etc	than 3" circ.). Towing line—Purse seine Traces	Linery narness. See not rope. Line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates", "tube", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight line. With the exception of crab trot lines, the trawl lines have snells or			
Tunnel lines See net rope Turntable lines A line used by West Coast purse seiners to swing the turntable. One end is attached to a corner of the table, the other is brought to the gypsy. Tye The pendant of the purchase for hoisting the yards Yes See breast line Utility Rope. Sope used for making small straps, seizing, etc	than 3" circ.). Towing line—Purse seine Traces Trap hanging lines Trawl lines Trawl lines Tries surgery rope Trip line Trip ropes Tripling line Trolley car rope	Linery narness. See not rope. Line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates", "tube", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight line. With the exception of crab trot lines, the trawl lines have snells or			
Tye	than 3" circ.). Towing line—Purse seine Traces. Trap hanging lines. Traveler line. Trawl lines. Tree surgery rope. Trip line Trip ropes. Tripping line Trolley car rope.	Entery harness See not rope. Line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates", "tubs", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight line. With the exception of crab trot lines, the trawl lines have snells or gangings attached at regular intervals. A utility rope used as the name implies. The line used for holding a dory or tender off shore. A utility rope used to trip unloading devices. A line used for capsizing a sea anchor. A line used for releasing a pelican hook, etc			
Tye	than 3" circ.). Towing line—Purse seine Traces Trap hanging lines. Traveler line. Trawl lines. Tree surgery rope. Trip line. Trip ropes. Tripping line. Trolley car rope. Trot line. Trot line. Trot rope. Trine rope.	Linery harness See not rope. Line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates", "tube", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight line. With the exception of crab trot lines, the trawl lines have snells or gangings attached at regular intervals. A utility rope used as the name implies. The line used for holding a dory or tender off shore. A utility rope used to trip unloading devices. A line used for capsizing a sea anchor. A line used for releasing a pelican hook, etc			Cotton only.
Tye. The pendant of the purchase for hoisting the yards. Yes Up and down line See breast line Utility Rope. Rope used for making small straps, seizing, etc.	than 3" circ.). Towing line—Purse seine	Linery barness See not rope. Line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. A long line consisting of I or more "skates", "tubs", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight line. With the exception of crab trot lines, the trawl lines have snells or gangings attached at regular intervals. A utility rope used as the name implies. The line used for holding a dory or tender off shore. A utility rope used to trip unloading devices. A line used for capsizing a sea anchor. A line used for releasing a pelican hook, etc			Cotton only.
Utility Rope	than 3" circ.). Towing line—Purse seine Traces Trap hanging lines. Traveler line. Trawl lines. Tree surgery rope. Trip line Trip ropes Trip ropes Tripping line Trot line Trot line Trot line Truck rope Tunnel lines Tunnel lines Tunnable lines	Linery harness See net rope. Line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates", "tube", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight line. With the exception of crab trot lines, the trawl lines have snells or gangings attached at regular intervals. A utility rope used as the name implies. The line used for holding a dory or tender off shore. A utility rope used to trip unloading devices. A line used for capsizing a sea anchor. A line used for releasing a pelican hook, etc			Cotton only.
Vang rope	than 3" circ.). Towing line—Purse seine Traces Trap hanging lines. Traveler line Trawl lines. Tree surgery rope Trip ropes. Trip ine. Trolley car rope. Trolley car rope. Trot line. Truck rope. Tunnel lines. Turntable lines. Tye.	Linery harness. See not rope. Line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist. A long line consisting of I or more "skates", "tubs", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight line. With the exception of crab trot lines, the trawl lines have snells or gangings attached at regular intervals. A utility rope used as the name implies. The line used for holding a dory or tender off shore. A utility rope used to trip unloading devices. A line used for capsizing a sea anchor. A line used for releasing a pelican hook, etc A rope used to pull down and secure a trolley pole. Used as the main or ground line for crab fishing and flag lines. A rope used in making loads fast on a truck or to serve as a lacing to prevent loads from being lost out of the rear of a truck. See net rope. A line used by West Coast purse seiners to swing the turntable. One end is attached to a corner of the table, the other is brought to the gypsy.		Vag	Cotton only.

SCHEDULE A-CORDAGE END USE-Continued

End use	Definition	Manila	Agave	Restrictions of other fibers
Vang rope (76" diam. and larger) Vang rope (below 76" diam.)	Used for swinging the cargo boom in loading or discharging cargo		Yes	
	Same as above. Small twisted or braided ropes used for the operation of venetian blinds. A light hawser used to draw a vessel to a pier or some other fixed object. Rope handle or sling attached to fabric water bag for desert use.		Yes	Cotton only,
Weather Cloth—Sheet lines Well ropes	A rope used to support canvas rigged as shelter in life boats. Ropes used for raising and lowering the bucket in water wells.		V	
Whale rope Wheel rope (vessels over 10 net tons) Wheel rope (vessels under 10 net tons)	the tiller.	*******	Y 65	
Winch rope	Same as above. A rope used to draw or drag or pull an object by means of a power or band driven winch, capstan or gypsy head, etc.	- Control of the Cont	A STATE OF THE STATE OF	
Window cleaning rope Wing control line (otter trawls)	building.		1270 MALES	
Wiping rope	The fiber rope core serving as a base or cushion around which wire strands are twisted in the			
diam.). Wire rope centers—(1764" diam. and smaller).	manufacture of wire rope. Same as above.			
Wire rope surface yarns Wrecking cable	Yarn twisted alternately with strands of wire in manufacturing of spring lay type cables A cable laid rope usually 10" circ. and larger used in floating stranded ships	THE RESERVE AND PROPERTY.	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Whip line—Lyle gunY acht rope	An intermediate line between the shot line and the auxiliary line used initially to haul out the auxiliary line and also to draw the breeches buoy back and forth along the auxiliary line. Rope used for the running rigging of yachts.		Yes	

SCHEDULE B-CORDAGE END USE LIST

The use of agave fiber for the manufacture of binder and baler twine will be authorized as stated in paragraph (d) (2). Normal end uses of agave twine are as follows. Agave is now permitted only where indicated.

End use	Definition	Manila	Agave	Restrictions or other fibers
Bale rope Christmas tree twine	A heavy wrapping twine for securing large bales or bundles. A single ply twine, usually tarred or dyed for binding Christmas trees in bundles for shipping.			The sale
Fodder yarn.	Single yarn, generally tarred, put up in stranded or many end form, used in tying up fodder. This yarn is comparable to a binder twine, in certain parts of the country where a mechanical binder is used for harvesting a binder twine. In other parts where the binding of sheaves is done by hand, fodder yarn is used.			
HambrolineHard fiber nets	See seizing stuff		Voe	1
Hanging twine—Soft fiber nets	See Marline—lobster	STATE OF THE PARTY	Vee	
Hide rope	See serzing stun			and the same
Marline—Lobster	A twine required in the manufacture of the inside tunnel of lobster pots.	Total Control of the Control	A COLUMN TO SERVE OF	
Nettwine—Otter trawls Piping cord	hard fiber fishing nets. Also for mending nets.			
Ring yarns	see wrapping twine. A single yarn usually put up in stranded or many end form and used for general tying purposes.			
Roundline elzing stuff hingle yarn	A general term covering fine sizes of rope and twine used for seizing larger ropes and cables	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Account to the same of the	
mall stuffpunyarn	See seizing stuif			
Vormline	A heavy wrapping twine of soft twist for securing large bales and bundles	manufacture of		STREET, STREET
Vrapping twine—Tying twine	In general, single or plied twine, twisted or laid, used for tying or bundling purposes and prac- tically every industry uses tying twine in some form.			

PARTIAL LIST OF PROHIBITED ITEMS

The following list includes, for completeness, end uses which have purposely been omitted from the foregoing lists. Further manufacture of such items from any cordage fiber is prohibited. However, if an end use is not included on either previous list, or if not authorized by subdivisions (ii) or (iii) of paragraph (b) (1), it is a prohibited use.

END USE-DEFINITION

Acrobatic rope: Rope used for various types of acrobatic stunts or exercises in circuses

and gymnasiums, etc.

Bumpers: A thick woven or braided mat
which serves as a cushion on which drums
or barrels are dropped when unloading trucks, etc.

Climbing rope: See acrobatic rope. Also mountain climbing rope.

Display or decoration rope: Rope used as the end use implies.

Grommets-games: See toys and games.

Gymnasium rope: See acrobatic rope.

Mats-door: Mats used for wiping feet before entering building.

Net rope-banner nets: A rope to which is rigged or suspended a web of netting used for advertising display purposes, generally over streets.

Net rope-sport nets: Rope used on sport nets: Tennis nets, badminton, volley ball, deck tennis nets, hockey goal nets, etc. Shoe soles: A rope used in the meg of rope

soled shoes.

Sporting and gymnasium equipment: See acrobatic rope.

Swing rope: Rope used in park or children's Tow rope-ski: A special rope used for towing

skiers to the top of a ski slope or slide. Toys and Games: i. e. Quoits, jump ropes, etc.

Trapeze rope: See acrobatic rope.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17278; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:12 a. m.]

PART 3291—CONSUMERS DURABLE GOODS [Limitation Order L-140-b, as Amended, Nov. 11, 1944]

FLATWARE AND HOLLOW WARE

§ 3291.176 Limitation Order L-140-b-(a) Definitions. For the purposes of this

(1) "Restricted flatware" means knives, forks, spoons and similar implements used for eating or serving food at the table, which have metal blades, tines or bowls as well as handles made of metal. It does not include gold or sterling silver flatware, knives with sterling silver or gold handles and steel blades, carving sets, or articles of cutlery covered by Order L-140-a, or any order in the L-30

(2) "Restricted hollow ware" means all articles commonly known as hollow ware in the trade, containing any metal. It does not include gold or sterling silver hollow ware or flatware or any articles covered by any order in the L-30 series, or electrical appliances covered by Order L-65.

(3) "Preferred order" means any purchase order, contract or subcontract for delivery to or for the account of the Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration, and orders authorized by the Maritime Commission on Form WPB-646. A purchase order placed with a manufacturer by a distributor or dealer to replace in inventory flatware or hollow ware sold on a preferred order, is also a preferred order. Orders from Post Exchanges, Ships' Service Stores, Officers' and Enlisted Men's Service Clubs on military or naval reservations are not preferred orders.

(4) "Manufacturer" means any person engaged in the business of making, assembling or plating any restricted flatware or restricted hollow ware or any

parts for such ware.

(5) "Distributor" means any person or firm other than a retail dealer engaged in the business of selling restricted flatware or restricted hollow ware not man-

ufactured by that firm.

(b) Restriction on the production of restricted flatware. (1) No person shall manufacture any restricted flatware for any orders except according to a quota approved by the War Production Board on Form WPB-2719, which must be filed with the War Production Board, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: L-140-b, on or before the 15th day of November, February, May and August. When one person makes restricted flatware and another person plates it, this restriction applies only to the first person.

(2) The War Production Board will assign production quotas to meet approved requirements. Total production which would exceed such requirements will not be authorized. No person will be authorized to produce flatware if that production would interfere with his or other war production. Production will be authorized so as to avoid increased labor requirements in labor shortage areas. The War Production Board will give notice to each manufacturer of the

total and individual authorizations.

(c) Restrictions on production of restricted hollow ware. (1) No manufacturer shall make or assemble any re-

stricted hollow ware.

(2) The restrictions of paragraph (c)
(1) do not apply to restricted hollow ware made to fill preferred orders actually received.

(d) No specifications for restricted flatware for preferred orders. Restricted flatware made to fill preferred orders may be made from any material and according to any specifications called for in the preferred order.

(e) Metal restrictions and specifications for restricted flatware for other than preferred orders. (1) No person shall use any metal in the manufacture of restricted flatware made for other than preferred orders, except metals listed in Schedule A.

(2) No manufacturer shall make any restricted flatware for other than preferred orders except knives, dessert size forks, dessert spoons and teaspoons (including standard teaspoons, and oval bowl teaspoons with 5 inch or 8 inch handle), tablespoons, dinner forks, salad forks and ovster forks.

(3) All carbon steel silver plated restricted flatware made for other than preferred orders shall be plated with an undercoating of nickel of an average thickness of 0.0002 inch and the whole metal coating of nickel and silver shall be of an average thickness of not less than 0.0005 inch.

(4) Restricted flatware made for other than preferred orders shall not be made of any metal of a lighter gauge than 0.050 inch for teaspoons, 0.055 inch for dessert spoons and 0.065 inch for dessert

forks.

(f) Distribution of stainless steel re-stricted flatware. (1) No manufacturer or distributor shall sell any stainless steel restricted flatware except to fill preferred orders, or to manufacturers, distributors, hospitals, institutions for the aged, sick or poor, prisons, educational institutions. orphanages, hotels, restaurants, canteens, clubs, cafeterias, lunch rooms, lunch counters, and public eating places (including those operated by common carriers), Officers, and Enlisted Men's Service Clubs; and the following Post Exchanges and Ship's Service Departments for use on the premises in eating places operated by them: U.S. Army or Marine Corps Post Exchanges, U. S. Navy or Coast Guard Ship's Service Departments, and War Shipping Administration Training Organization Ship's Service activities.

(2) No manufacturer or distributor shall sell stainless steel restricted flatware for export, except to Officers' and Enlisted Men's Service Clubs and to the Post Exchanges and Ship's Service Departments listed in paragraph (f) (1) for use on the premises in eating places operated by them.

(g) Reports. Each manufacturer shall file Form WPB-2719 (formerly PD-880) showing the amount of restricted flatware manufactured according to the instructions accompanying that form.

(h) Applicability of other orders and regulations. This order and all transactions affected by this order are subject to the applicable regulations of the War Production Board. If any other order of the War Production Board limits the use of any material in the production of flatware and hollow ware to a greater extent than does this order, the other order shall govern unless it states otherwise.

(i) Violations. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order or who, in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States, is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using, material under priority control

and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

(j) Communications. All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to the War Production Board, Consumers Durable Goods Division, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: L-140-b.

(k) Exceptions and appeals—(1) Production under Priorities Regulation 25. Any person who wants to manufacture more restricted flatware than he has been authorized to manufacture on Form WPB-2719 under paragraph (b) (1) (including a person who has no quota) and any person who wants to make any restricted hollow ware for other than preferred orders, or any restricted flatware not listed in paragraph (e) (2), may apply for permission to do so as explained in Priorities Regulation 25. The delivery of restricted flatware or hollow ware so produced is not restricted by this order. A person may still, of course, apply on Form WPB-2719 under paragraph (b) (1) for authorization to manufacture restricted flatware.

(2) Appeals. Any appeal from the provisions of this order, other than the quota restriction of paragraph (b) and the restrictions of paragraphs (c) (1) and (e) (2), should be filed on Form WPB-1477 (in triplicate) with the field office of the War Production Board for the district in which is located the plant or branch of the appellant to which the appeal relates. No appeal should be filed from the restrictions of paragraphs (b) (1), (c) (1), or (e) (2).

Note: The application and reporting requirements in this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget under the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, By J. JOSEPH WHELAN, Recording Secretary.

SCHEDULE A

Iron.
Carbon steel.
Straight chromium stainless steel.
Chromium nickel stainless steel (if in manufacturer's inventory on November 5, 1943, or obtained by him pursuant to Priorities Regulation No. 13).
Gold.
Silver (for plating).
Sterling silver.
Nickel (for plating).
Chromium (for plating).
Copper (not containing nickel except in impurities).

Aluminum.
Magnesium.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17268; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:13 a. m.]

PART 3293-CHEMICALS

[Allocation Order M-371, Direction 1]
TRICHLORETHYLENE AND PERCHLORETHYLENE

The following direction is issued pursuant to Allocation Order M-37.

Each person who has ordered or expects to order 10,000 pounds (or 15 drums) or more of trichlorethylene for delivery during December, 1944, shall file with the War Production Board a one-time report on Form WPB-3442 in accordance with the following instructions:

Form WPB-3442. Copies may be obtained at local field offices of the War Production

Board.

Time of filing. The report shall be filed in time to reach the War Production Board in Washington on or before November 15, 1944.

Number of copies. Two copies shall be prepared, of which one shall be retained by the person reporting and one shall be for-warded to the War Production Board, Chemicals Bureau, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-

Heading. In space 1 specify trichlorethylene; in space 2 specify pounds; in space 3 specify M-371; and fill in the other spaces in the heading as indicated.

Section I. Leave blank.
Section II. In the heading of Column (b) specify November 1, 1944, and in Column (b) specify stocks on hand of trichlorethylene in pounds on that date. In the heading of Column (c) specify December 1, 1944, and in Column (c) specify the estimated stock on hand of trichlorethylene in pounds on that date. Leave Columns (a) and (d)

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD. By J. JOSEPH WHELAN, Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17270; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:13 a. m.]

> PART 3293—CHEMICALS [Limitation Order M-383]

YELLOW IRON OXIDE

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of yellow iron oxide for defense, for private account and for export; and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense:

§ 3293.636 Limitation Order M-383-(a) Definitions. (1) "Yellow iron oxide" means a synthetic hydrated yellow iron

oxide pigment.

(2) "Preferred order" means any purchase order for yellow iron oxide which is to be delivered, or used on or incorporated in material or equipment to be delivered, to the United States Army, Navy, Veterans' Administration, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, U. S. Government Printing Office, the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States (Lend-Lease Act)

(b) Inapplicability of certain preference ratings. No person shall give any effect to any preference rating on any purchase order for yellow iron oxide, unless the person placing such purchase order furnishes a certificate in substantially the following form signed by a duly authorized official, either manually or as provided by Priorities Regulation No. 7:

The undersigned hereby certifies to the War Production Board and to the seller that his Purchase Order No. "Preferred order" as defined in Order M-383, or is for replacement of inventory stock which had been withdrawn from inventory within the previous 30 days to fill "Preferred orders" but which had not been originally acquired to fill "Preferred orders".

(Name of purchaser)

(Signature & title of duly authorized official)

Rated orders not accompanied by a certificate may be filled as unrated orders to the extent permitted by Priorities Regulation No. 1. The certificate need not be filed with the War Production Board. Any person receiving it may rely upon it in filling orders unless he knows or has reason to believe that it is false. The standard certification described in Priorities Regulation No. 7 may not be used instead.

(c) Special directives. The War Production Board may at any time issue special directives to any person respecting the distribution or delivery of yellow iron oxide, notwithstanding the other provi-

sions of this order.

(d) Applicability of regulations. Except as provided in paragraph (b) above, this order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable provisions of the regulations of the War Production Board, as amended from time to time.

(e) Violations. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact, or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States, is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using, material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assist-

(f) Communications to War Production Board. All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to War Production Board, Chemicals Bureau, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-383.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, By J. JOSEPH WHELAN, Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17269; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:13 a. m.]

PART 933-COPPER

[Conservation Order M-9-c, as Amended Nov. 13, 1944]

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of copper for defense, for private account, and for export; and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense:

§ 933.4 Conservation Order M-9-c-(a) Restrictions on manufacture of articles appearing on combined list. No manufacturer of any article on the combined list attached, or of parts (including repair parts1) for any such article. may, if such article or parts contain copper products, or copper base alloy products, continue their manufacture by means of processing, assembling or finishing.

(b) [Deleted Oct. 13, 1944]

(c) General restrictions on manufacture and plating. (1) The restrictions of this subparagraph are in addition to those contained elsewhere in this order and in other orders and regulations of the War Production Board. No manufacturer may continue the manufacture of any article or parts (including repair parts) omitted from the Combined List or excepted from that list if such article or parts are to contain copper products or copper base alloy products where the use of any less scarce material 2 is practicable. Furthermore, no manufacturer may continue the manufacture of any article or parts (including repair parts) omitted from the combined list or excepted from that list if they are to contain more copper products or copper base alloy products than is necessary for the article's proper operation or a higher type or grade of copper or copper base alloy than is necessary for the article's proper operation.

(2) The restrictions of this subparagraph are in addition to those contained elsewhere in this order and in other orders and regulations of the War Production Board. No person shall use for any purpose in manufacture, any copper base alloy foundry product, either rough or finished, containing more than 74% copper or 2% tin, unless one or more of the following conditions is satisfied:

(i) He was lawfully using copper base alloy for the particular purpose some time during the last six months of 1943;

(ii) A War Production Board order or regulation specifically allows an allow with a higher copper or tin content;

(iii) The specifications of the Army or Navy of the United States, the U.S. Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration, applicable to the contract, subcontract or purchase order call for an alloy with a higher copper or tin content: or

(iv) He has been specifically authorized in writing by the War Production Board to use an alloy with a higher copper or tin content. (Applications for specific authorization under this subparagraph to use copper base alloy foundry products containing more than 74% copper or 2% tin, where such use would otherwise be in violation of the restrictions stated above, should be made by letter in duplicate addressed to the Cop-

¹ See also paragraph (f) (3) permitting the manufacture of repair parts to make specific repairs of used articles under certain conditions.

² The Conservation Division of the Way Production Board issues, periodically, a publication showing the relative scarcity of ma-terials entitled "Materials Substitutions and Supply."

per Division of the War Production Board, Washington 25, D. C., Reference: M-9-c. A provision similar to this subparagraph (2) appears in Order M-43 and one application is sufficient under both Orders M-9-c and M-43).

(3) (1) The use of copper products or copper base alloy products for plating any article on the combined list or for plating any parts (including repair parts) of such an article, is prohibited unless such plating is expressly stated in the list to be permissible or such plating is an undercoating for lead, chromium or nickel. Undercoatings for lead should, in general, be less than 0.00005 inch in thickness.

(ii) The use of copper products or copper base alloy products for plating any article omitted from the combined list or excepted from that list, and the plating of parts (including repair parts) for such an article, is permitted *Provided*, That:

purposes, or part of a decoration.

(b) The use of, or the normal wear on, such article or parts would make im-

(a) Such plating is not for decorative

practicable any other form of coating.

(d) Restrictions on deliveries to manufacturers. No person shall hereafter deliver copper products or copper base alloy products to any manufacturer, directly or indirectly, if he knows or has reason to believe that such products are to be used in violation of the terms of this order. No person shall deliver or accept delivery of any article or parts (including repair parts) which he knows or has reason to believe was mañufactured, processed, assembled or finished in violation of any applicable provision of this order.

(e) General restrictions on deliveries. The disposition of frozen and excessive inventories containing certain copper products or copper base alloy products shall be subject to the applicable provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 13 (§ 944.34), as amended from time to time.

(f) Exceptions—(1) Applicability of order to certain Governmental agencies. The provisions of this order shall not apply to the use of copper products or copper base alloy products in the manufacture of any article on the "Military Exemption List", or part therefor, which is being produced for purchase by, or for the account of, or for use by, the Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, the Coast Guard, or the Veterans' Administration, where the use of copper products or copper base alloy products to the extent employed is required by the specifications (including performance specifications) of the Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, the Coast Guard, or the Veterans' Administration, applicable to the contract, subcontract or purchase order.

(2) Installation. The provisions of this order shall not apply to the installation of any article or part (including a repair part) for the ultimate consumer on his premises when any manufacturing of such article or part is incidental to

the installation and is done on the consumer's premises. This exception does not, however, in any way affect or modify the provisions of Supplementary Conservation Order M-9-c-4 (restricting the installation of certain types of copper and copper base alloy pipe, tube, and building materials) or of any other order restricting installation.

(3) Repair. The restrictions of this order shall not apply to the manufacture of repair parts to make a specific repair of a used article, or to a person repairing a used article, on or off the premises of the owner, if the manufacturer of the parts or the person making the repair does not use copper products or copper base alloy products weighing in the aggregate more than two pounds and when all manufacturing done by him is with knowledge of the particular used article to be repaired. The restrictions of this order shall also not apply to the manufacture of repair parts to make a specific repair of a used article, or to a person repairing a used article, on or off the premises of the owner, even if the manufacturer of the parts or the person making the repair uses copper products or copper base alloy products weighing in the aggregate more than two pounds, when (i) the copper scrap or copper base alloy scrap derived from the article being repaired weighs within one pound of the copper product or copper base alloy product used, (ii) all such scrap is delivered to a scrap dealer or to any other person to whom such delivery may be made under the provisions of Copper Order M-9 and (iii) all manufacturing done is with knowledge of the particular used article to be repaired.

(4) Research, developmental and experimental activities." The provisions of this order shall not apply to the use of copper products or copper base alloy products to make experimental models or test runs, but only the minimum number of models or minimum size run needed to determine the suitability of the item for commercial production. Such models or materials shall not be distributed for the purpose of promoting sales or creating a consumer demand for such items, nor shall such items, if designed primarily for future civilian markets, be exhibited to the public. Research, developmental or experimental activities in connection with products or materials designed primarily for future civilian markets must be carried on without diverting any manpower, technical skill or facilities from activities connected with the war effort.

(g) Special products; restrictions and exceptions—(1) Printing and publishing industries. The provisions of this order shall not apply to the use of copper products and copper base alloy products, other than bronze powder, bronze ink,

bronze paste and bronze leaf, in the printing and publishing industries. Conservation Order M-339 controls the use of copper products, copper base alloy products, copper scrap and copper base alloy scrap in those industries.

(2) Insect screening. This order does not restrict the sale or delivery of used or second-hand insect screening. However, no person shall sell or deliver to any one person more than 50 sq. ft. of any other copper or copper base alloy insect screening unless the sale or delivery is made to: (i) A jobber, whole-saler or retailer; (ii) the Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, the Panama Canal, the Coast Guard, the Veterans Administration, any foreign country pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941 entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" (Lend-Lease Act), or Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve Corporation or any other corporation organized under section 5 (d) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act as amended (except Defense Plant Corporation) or any person acting as agent of any such corporation (except Defense Plant Corporation); or (iii) any person upon specific authorization of the War Production Board. Applications for specific authorization shall be made by letter addressed to the War Production Board, Copper Division, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-9-c. Nothing contained in this paragraph (g) (2) affects the prohibitions on the manufacture, processing, assembling or finishing of insect screening with copper products or copper base alloy products under paragraph (a) and the combined list. (See the item "insect screening" under the heading "Miscellaneous" on the combined list.)

(3) Copper products not controlled by order. The provisions of this order shall not apply to the manufacture of the following articles and parts (including repair parts) even though they contain copper products, or copper base alloy products, since these articles are specifically governed by the following orders:

Note: "Bronze paste * * *" deleted from list Nov. 13, 1944.

Shoe findings and footwear of all kinds governed by Supplementary Conservation Order M-9-c-1.

Fire protective equipment governed by General Limitation Order L-39.

Motorized fire apparatus governed by General Limitation Order L-43.

Jewelry as defined in and governed by Supplementary Conservation Order M-9-c-2.

Musical instruments governed by Supplementary Limitation Order L-37-a.

Water meters governed by Schedule I of Limitation Order L-154.

Gold filled and rolled gold plate governed by Direction 2 to Order M-199.

(4) Attachment and assembly work.
(i) The provisions of this order do not apply to attaching finished slide fasteners, hook and eyes, brassiere hooks, sewon, machine attached or riveted snap fasteners, buckles, buttons, corset clasps, eyelets (other than eyelets usable as shoe eyelets), garter trimmings, hose

² Copper products and copper base alloy products in controlled material forms may be ordered for research, developmental and experimental activities by placing an order bearing the controlled material symbol V-9 and the standard CMP certification, all as provided in Order P-43.

supporters, insignia, jewelry, loops, mattress buttons, pin fasteners, pins, staples, slides, and trouser trimmings. order does apply to the manufacture, processing, assembling and finishing of the closures and associated items listed above where the provisions of this order are more restrictive than other orders of the War Production Board.

(ii) The provisions of this order do not apply to the assembling of watch or clock movements finished prior to June 15, 1942, into cases not made of copper or copper base alloy. The provisions of this order do, however, apply to the manufacture, processing and finishing of watch and clock cases and of all other parts of watches and clocks and to assembling watches and clocks except as specifically exempted in this paragraph.

(h) Definitions. For the purposes of

this order:

(1) "Copper" means unalloyed copper metal. It shall include unalloyed copper metal produced from scrap.

(2) "Copper base alloy" means any alloy metal in the composition of which the percentage of copper metal by weight equals or exceeds 40% of the total weight of the alloy. It shall include alloy metal produced from scrap but shall not include alloyed gold produced in accordance with U.S. Commercial Standard

(3) "Copper products" means products made of copper fabricated to the extent that they are plate, sheet, strip, rolls, coils, wire, rod, bar, tube, tubing, pipe, extrusions, ingot, powder, anodes, castings, or forgings, or fabricated to

any greater extent.

(4) "Copper base alloy products" means products made of copper base alloy, fabricated to the extent that they are plate, sheet, strip, rolls, coils, wire, rod, bar, tube, tubing, pipe, extrusions, ingot, powder, anodes, castings, or forgings, or fabricated to any greater extent.

(5) "Manufacturer" means a person who manufactures, processes, assembles, or finishes. "Manufacture" includes processing, assembling, and finishing.

(i) Miscellaneous provisions-(1) Applicability of regulations. This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable regulations of the War Production Board, as amended

from time to time.

(2) Applications under Priorities Regulation 25, applications for specific authorization, and appeals—(i) Exceptions under Priorities Regulation 25. Except as noted below in subparagraph (iii) of this paragraph, all requests for exceptions from the restrictions in paragraph (a) on manufacture, processing, assembling or finishing of any articles on the combined list (or part of an article) and from the provisions of paragraphs (c) (1) and (c) (3) must be filed under Priorities Regulation 25. Some other orders of the War Production Board contain restrictions on the use of copper products or copper base alloy products. An authorization granted under Priorities Regulation 25 will not waive the other restrictions unless the order containing them or a direction to Priorities Regulation 25, states that it will. In the absence of such a statement, it is also necessary to get relief from the restrictions of the other order in the manner provided in that

(ii) Applications for specific authorization. Where the order specifies that certain things may not be done unless the specific authorization of the War Production Board is obtained, applications for authorization should be made by letter in duplicate to the Copper Divi-

sion in Washington.

(iii) Appeals. No appeal shall be filed from the provisions of paragraph (a) of this order except where a person wishes to make an article which is on the combined list and not on the "Military Exemption List" for one of the agencies mentioned in paragraph (f) (1) in a manner not permitted by the terms of this order. Any such appeal shall be made by filing Form WPB-1477 with the War Production Board, Copper Division, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-9-c.

(3) Communications. Any reports required to be filed under this order and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to War Production Board, Copper Division, Washington 25, D. C.,

Reference M-9-c.

(4) Applicability of order. The prohibitions and restrictions contained in this order shall apply irrespective of whether the articles or parts whose manufacture is governed hereby are being manufactured pursuant to a contract made prior or subsequent to the effective date of this order. Insofar as any other order of the War Production Board may have the effect of limiting or curtailing to a greater extent than herein provided the manufacture of any articles or parts, the limitation of such other order shall be observed.

(5) Violations. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who in connection with this order wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States, is guilty of a crime, and, upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using, material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

Issued this 13th day of November 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, By J. JOSEPH WHELAN, Recording Secretary.

COMBINED LIST

Note: Combined List amended Nov. 13,

The manufacture, processing, assembling or finishing of the items listed below and of all parts (including repair parts) therefor is prohibited if such article or part contains copper products or copper base alloy products, except to the extent permitted by the exceptions noted on the list. Where this list excepts an item if the use of copper products or copper base alloy products in making the item is limited or if the item is being pro-

duced for a particular end use, the manufacture, processing, assembling and finishing of the item made under the terms of such an exception is governed by paragraph (c) of this order.

AUTOMOTIVE, TRAILER 4 AND TRACTOR EQUIPMENT AND FARM MACHINERY

See also Order L-158 governing the manufacture of automotive replacement parts for passenger automobiles, motor trucks, truck trailers, passenger carriers, and off-the-highway motor vehicles.

Ambulance hardware (for locks, see under the heading "Miscellaneous" on this list). Defrosters (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for parts necessary for conducting elec-

Heaters (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are (i) for parts necessary for conducting electricity or (ii) for radiators and for supply and return hot water lines for passenger carriers having a seating capacity of not

less than eleven persons).

Hearse hardware (for locks see under the heading "Hardware" on this list).

Horns (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for parts necessary for conducting electricity)

Hub and gas-tank caps.

Lights, lamps, headlamps and accessories (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for parts necessary for conducting electricity and for plating reflectors as provided by the item "Reflectors * * "" on this list under the heading "Miscellaneous").

Miscellaneous fittings and trim.

Motorcycles (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for parts necessary for conducting elec-tricity or for brazing).

Motor-driven power cycles as defined in Order L-301 (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for parts necessary for generating and conducting electricity or for carburetors, clutch facings or repair parts, or for brazing).

Mouldings.

Rear-view mirrors and hardware.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

(Excluding supplies for ships, boats and aircraft)

Access panels.

Air conditioning equipment and refrigeration equipment (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for an air conditioning system or refrigeration system coming within the defi-nition of a "system" in Order L-126, and when the particular use of copper or copper base alloy is not prohibited by the terms of Order L-126 and the schedules thereto). Anchors and dowels.

Blinds, including fixture fittings and trim-

Caulking anchors.
Cement flooring and composition flooring (except that crude arsenical copper pre-cipitate may be used for flooring for hospital operating and anesthesia rooms, for places where explosives are handled or stored and for places where explosive vapors may be present).

Conduits. Cornices.

Doors, windows, door and window frames and sills and parts excluding door handles and knobs. (This does not prohibit the use of copper or copper base alloy insect screen-

^{*}See also under "Passenger Transportation Equipment" on this List.

ing and weatherstripping to make or repair any of the above mentioned items, if the only copper or copper base alloy used is insect screening or weatherstripping). For door handles and knobs, see under the heading "Hardware". For the prohibition on manufacturing of copper or copper base alloy weatherstripping see "Weatherstrip-ping and Insulation" under this sub-head-"Building Supplies", and for the prohibition on manufacturing of copper or copper base alloy insect screening see "In-sect screening" under the heading "Miscel-laneous" on this list.

Drip pans.

Elevators and escalators (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for bearings, worm gears and parts necessary for conducting elec-

Expansion bolts and caulking anchors.

Fences and gates.
Grilles, grids and gratings.
Gutters, leaders, downspouts, expansion joints, and accessories thereto.

Lighting fixtures (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for parts necessary for conduction of electricity and for plating).

Linoleum stripping.

Ornamental metal work.

Partitions.

Pile butt protection.

Plumbing and heating supplies:

Bands on pipe covering.

Pipe, tube, tubing and fittings for interior

piping systems (except solder nipples, solder bushings, and ferrules) or for lawn sprinkling systems. This restriction does not apply to the use of pipe, tube, tubing and fittings for underground water or gas service connections or for chlorine gas equipment.

Push, kick, switch, floor and all other device plates.

Radiator shields and covers.

Railings.

Roof, roofing, louvers, marquees, roofing nails, flashings, flashing valleys, and other roofing items.

(Sheet, roll, strip and rod for building con-struction.)

Shelves.

Stair and threshold treads, nosing and edgings.

Store fronts

Termite shields.

Terrazzo strips, reglets, moulding and trim. Thresholds and saddles.

Tie rods.

Unit heaters, unit ventilators, and convectors, space or local heaters, and blast heating colls, or any apparatus using such colls as part of its construction (except that any copper products or copper base alloy prod-ucts may be used for valves, controls, or parts necessary for conducting electricity, copper strip may be used for fins, copper tube or sheet may be used for water courses and headers, and cast brass also may be used for headers, if the copper content of the cast brass does not exceed 82% and the tin content 31/2 %).

Vents, ventilators and skylights. Water containers for humidification. Weatherstripping and insulation.

BURIAL EQUIPMENT

Burial urns. Burial vaults.

Caskets and casket hardware. See also Order L-64.

Memorial tablets. Morticians' supplies.

(See also the item "Boxes, * * " under the heading "Miscellaneous" on this list.)

CLOTHING AND DRESS ACCESSORIES

(See also Order L-68)

Dress ornaments. Handbag fittings. Insignia, Metal cloths.

(See also the item "Slide fasteners under the heading "Miscellaneous" on this list.)

FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Andirons, screens, and fireplace fittings. Candlesticks.

Cooking and table utensils.

Counters.
Curtain fasteners, rods and rings.

Cuspidors. Furniture.

Furniture hardware (except bushings for hospital bed springs if the copper content of the brass does not exceed 74% and the tin content 2%). For locks, see under the heading "Hardware" on this list.

Gas heater and stove installation connections.

Hollow-ware.

Mud scrapers.

Portable heaters, except electric portable heaters.

Shower curtains.

Stoves and ranges for household cooking use, gas, except for burner valves and oven thermostats, the production of which is specifically authorized on Form WPB-1850 in accordance with the terms of L-23-c.

Stoves and ranges other than gas stoves and ranges for household cooking use (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for valves, ferrules for compression fittings, controls other than timers, and parts necessary for conducting electricity)

Timers, for stoves and ranges.

Travs.

Upholsterers' supplies, including nails and tacks.

Vases, pitchers, bowls, and artcraft,

Washing tubs and washing boilers.

Waste baskets, hat trees, humidors and similar items.

HARDWARE

(Excluding hardware for aircraft)

Builders' finishing hardware, including hinges, door knockers, door checks, door pulls, door stops, door handles, door knobs, and hangers and tracks (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are permitted by the terms of Schedule I of Order L-236). For locks, latches and padlocks, see below on this

Decorative hardware (including house numbers).

Expansion bolts.

Incinerator hardware and fittings.

Letter boxes and mail chutes.

Locks, latches and padlocks (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are permitted by the terms of Schedule I of Order L-236; and except for

interior working parts of railway car door locks and railway switch padlocks and for all parts of postal locks when manufactured by the Mail and Equipment Section of the United States Post Office).

Marine joiner hardware (except when the only copper product or copper base alloy product used are permitted by the terms of Schedule II of Order L-236).

Sash balances.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY

Pulp and paper manufacturing: Stock and water lines, including shower

JEWELRY, GIFTS AND NOVELTIES

All jewelry, gifts and novelties including, but not limited to:

Advertising specialties.
Atomizers (see also this list under "Miscellaneous").

Bar fittings. Book ends.

Cosmetic containers.

Lighters.

Napkin rings Picture frames.

Smokers' accessories, including ash trays. Souvenirs.

PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

(Including railroad cars, street and interurban cars, busses, and trailers, but excluding locomotives)

All items under the heading "Furnishings and equipment".

Air conditioning equipment and refrigeration equipment (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for an air conditioning system or refrig-eration system coming within the defini-tion of a "system" in Order L-126, and when the particular use of copper or copper base alloy is not prohibited by the terms of Order L-126 and the schedules thereto).

Bands on pipe covering.

Decorative hardware and ornamental metal work (for locks, see under the heading, "Hardware" on this List).

Door knockers, checks, pulls and stops (except for repair and replacement purposes). Doors and windows, door and window frames

and window sills.

Drinking water reservoirs.

General and finish hardware (except for repair and replacement purposes).

Lighting fixtures (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for parts necessary for conduct-

ing electricity).
Pipe, tube, tubing, and fitting for plumbing and heating (except for essential repairs). Shower rods, heads and pans.

Sinks and drainboards. Screening.

Towel and luggage racks.

Trolley frog bodies, trolley wire crossover bodies, trolley clamps used for supporting Fig. 8 or grooved trolley wire (unless used for carrying current), and miscellaneous items such as machine screws, bolts and studs used with overhead trolley line material (except release screws).

Water containers for humidification. Weatherstripping and insulation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alarm and protective systems, ether than fire protective systems covered by Order L-39 (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for parts necessary for conducting electricity or where the use of such products is essential to the proper functioning of the parts).

The item sheet, roll, strip and rod for building construction has been deleted from the Combined List. However, Order M-9-c-4 still restricts the use of that type of material for construction, maintenance and repair purposes.

Arch supports.

Atomizers (except atomizers for medicinal purposes and for use in the preparation of dried milk and dried eggs, and except electrical insect sprayers).

Barrel hoops.

Badges (except for public and private law enforcement officers and plant protection personnel).

Bar and counter equipment and fittings. Barber shop equipment and supplies. Barrel hooks.

Bathroom accessories.

Beauty parlor equipment and supplies (except for repair and replacement parts of commercial permanent wave equipment and commercial hair driers, when the only cop-per products or copper base alloy products used are permitted by the terms of Order

Beverage dispensing units and parts thereof (except for carbonators and except for selfcontained drinking water coolers as defined

in Schedule 1 of Order L-126).

Bicycles, and similar vehicles, and equipment therefor (except valves for blcycle tires and tubes). (See also Order L-52.)
Sinoculars, including opera glasses.

Bird and pet cages and stands.

Blow torches, gasoline, kerosene and alcohol (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for the pump barrel, including pump barrel collar, pump check valve assembly, pump cylinder cap, brazing material, pack nut, valve stem, burner and jet block, filler plug bushing, feed pipe bushings and pump bushings). Bottle coolers.

Boxes, cans, jars and other containers.

Branding, marking, and labeling devices and stock for same (except engraved burning branding dies; and except where the devices and the stock are for affixing governmental,

notarial and corporate seals)

Brushes (except for the types used in electric motors and generators; and except for in-dustrial brushes used for (a) applications requiring non-sparking characteristics, (b) burring of needles, (c) the manufacture of precision gauges, or (d) the manufacture of combat end-products complete for tactical operations (including but not limited to, aircraft, ammunition, armament and weapons, ships, tanks, and vehicles) when prescribed for field or combat use by the Army or Navy of the United States or when prescribed for field or combat use by the Army or Navy of any foreign country, and (e) except for drawing spacing or binding wire for other industrial brushes where copper or copper base alloy wire is essential to the efficient performance of the brush). The term "drawing, spacing, or binding wire" does not include "stapling wire."

Cabinets.

Canes. Carpet rods.

Chimes and bells (except for any bells when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for parts necessary for conducting electricity and except for bells for use on board ship when the only copper products or copper base alloy prod-ucts used are for parts necessary for conducting electricity or where the use of such products is essential to the proper func-tioning of the parts).

Cleaning and polishing accessories, such as brooms, carpet sweepers, crumbing sets, dust pans, mops, pot scourers, whisk brooms and floor and furniture polishers. Clock cases

Clothes line pulleys and reels and scrubbing boards.

Cooking utensils (except for commercial processing machinery when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are permitted by the terms of Order L-292 or by a specific authorization of the War Production Board granted pursuant to such order).

Cooling towers (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for parts necessary for conducting elec-tricity, heat exchangers, bearings, worm gears for speed reducers, and spray nozzles when the copper content of the brass in the nozzles does not exceed 80% and the tin content 2%).

Cutlery, including pocket cutlery (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used contain no nickel and are for rivets and lining of pocket

cutlery)

Daubers for shoe polish.

Delcalcomanias (except non-decorative).

Dispensers, hand, for hand lotions, paper products, soap and straws.

Dog collars and other similar harness and equipment for pets.

Domestic garbage grinders.

Domestic laundry equipment as defined in Order I-6, except washing machines (however, copper products or copper base alloy products may be used in the assembly of new domestic laundry equipment when such assembly is specifically authorized by the War Production Board under Order L-6; and copper products or copper base alloy products may be used in the producof repair and replacement parts for domestic laundry equipment to the extent permitted by the terms of Order L-6). Domestic mechanical refrigerators as defined

in Order L-5 (except electric and gas refrigerators and except that copper products or copper base alloy products may be used in the production of repair or replacement parts for domestic mechanical refrigerators.

Domestic vacuum cleaners as defined in Order L-18-b (except that copper products or copper base alloy products may be used in the production of repair or replacement parts for domestic vacuum cleaners).

Electric blankets.

Electric irons, portable, designed primarily to be used in froning or pressing wearing ap-parel and having a self-contained heating element in which heat is generated by the passage of electricity (except that copper products or copper base alloy products may be used in the manufacture of current carrying parts and for plating). Electric light bulbs and cord sets for Christ-

mas trees, and bulbs and neon and fluorescent tubes for advertising and display

purposes.

Electrolytic devices for the removal and prevention of scale in boilers and condensers

Flashlights and lanterns powered by dry cell batteries (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for the plating of parts necessary for conducting electricity other than cases). For other lanterns, see the item "Lanterns * * *" on this list.

Flower pots, boxes and holders for same. Flower shears.

Food dispensing utensils, devices and ma-

Fountain pens (except that copper products or copper base alloy products may be used as an undercoating in the plating of outside functional parts).

Fountains (except drinking water fountains when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are permitted by Schedules V and XII of Order L-42).

Furniture grommets.

Games as defined in Order L-81. Garden tools and equipment.

Hair curlers, hair brushes and combs, shoe horns and button hooks.

Hand saw screws nuts and washers for attaching saw blades to the handle.

Hammers including mallets except heads for hammers and mallets when they are manufactured from scrap material generated by the plant in which they are intended to be used).

Health supplies, except the following: Acoustic aids,

Anaesthesia apparatus and supplies, Atomizers (medical use only).
Diagnostic equipment and supplies, Hypodermic syringes and needles, Infant incubators. Instruments.

Laboratory equipment and supplies, Medicinal chemicals (limited to medical use only)

Operating room supplies and equipment, Ophthalmic products and instruments, Physical therapy equipment (limited to medical use only), Respirators, resuscitators and iron lungs,

Rubber hospital sundries. Splints and fracture equipment.

Sterilizers, blanket and solution warmers, Surgical and orthopaedic appliances (including artificial limbs and arms but not

including arch supports). Sutures and suture needles, and X-ray equipment and supplies. Hooks, including hat and coat hooks. Ice cream freezers for use in the home.

Ink, bronze. Insect screening.

Kitchen utensils, devices and machines (except can openers when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for gears, except egg beaters when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for gears and bushings, and except electrical appliances)

Kitchen and miscellaneous household articles.

Ladders and hoists (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for parts necessary for conducting electricity), including fittings.

Lamps, electric (except that copper products or copper base alloy products may be used for parts necessary for conducting elec-tricity, but only in the case of non-portable lamps for use in hospitals or in industry, otherwise than in offices, or in the case of bicycle lamps of the generator type). Lamps, other than electric (except when the

only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for valves, controls, and wicks, and for burners for mantle type

kerosene lamps)

Lanterns (except for generators, valves, con-trols and fonts). This item does not ap-ply to lanterns powered by dry cell bat-teries which are covered by the item "Flashlights * * *" on this list.

Lawn sprinklers, mowers, seeders and rollers Leaf, bronze.

Lighting fixtures for use outside of a building (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for parts necessary for conducting electricity). For lighting fixtures in a building see "Lighting fixtures" under the heading "Building Supplies" on this list.

Livestock and poultry equipment (except for bull rings; and except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for valves, controls, parts necessary for conducting electricity, and wafer

thermostats).

Loose-leaf binders.

Luggage fittings, trim and hardware.

Manicure implements.

Match and pattern plates, matrices, and flasks.

Mattress buttons and furniture glides. Medals, including decorations.

Mirrors

Name plates, not including instruction and data plates and not including identification plates for use on machinery or equipment.

Non-operating or decorative uses of copper or copper base alloy, or the use of the same in such parts of installations and equipment (mechanical or otherwise) as bases, frames, guards, standards and supports.

Package handles and holders. Paint (except for ship bottoms).

Pari-mutuel, gambling and gaming machines, devices and accessories.

Paste, bronze

Pencils, mechanical (except that copper products or copper base alloy products may be used for the part or parts the function of which is to eject or retract the lead, and as an undercoating in the plating of outside functional parts).

Phonographs or other record players.

Photographic equipment and accessories ((1) except document copying machines and equipment therefor for business purposes and for use by the U.S. Post Office; (ii) except for X-ray equipment; and (iii) except for photographic equipment and accessories of the types the production and distribu-tion of which is regulated by Order L-267).

Pins (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for common or safety pins and except for laundry net and laundry identification pins).

Pleasure boat fastenings, fittings, hardware, and motors

Pole-line hardware.

Powder, except for non-decorative uses.

Printing rollers (except to the extent that an equivalent poundage in copper or copper base alloy is returned to a brass mill in the form of old rollers or scrapings from old rollers)

Putty and scraping knives.
Razors operated by electricity (except for repair parts).

Razors not operated by electricity (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used in making safety razors or parts are for heads and for plating, and, in making straight razors or parts are for rivets, pins and washers. Reclaimers for heating water. Reflectors (except that copper products or

copper base alloy products may be used as an undercoating in electroplating in connection with silvering).

Refrigerator display cases.

Saddlery hardware and harness fittings.

Screens and points for oil wells. Seismograph loading pole couplings.

Shells and caps for electric sockets except screw shells and except those used in connection with lamp signals in communication facilities.

Signs, including street signs. (See also Order L-29.)

Slide fastener interlocking elements, hooks and eyes, brassiere hooks, buckles, buttons, corset clasps, garter trimmings, hose supporters, personal hardware, pin fasteners, slides, and trouser trimmings; and eyelets, loops, staples, rivets, burrs and tacks for use on wearing apparel. However, eyelets, rivets and fasteners for safety equipment and non-sparking purposes are permitted.

Slot, game and vending machines, including parking meters (except sanitary napkin vending machines when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used

are for tumblers for locks). Soda fountain equipment (except for carbonators, and except for repair and replace-ment parts manufactured in conformity with the inventory restrictions of Order L-38).

Sporting goods, and fishing and hunting equipment and supplies (i) except fishing equipment and supplies for commercial fishing use; and (ii) except ammunition made from copper base alloy products al-lotted to manufacturers for the purpose of

making civilian ammunition. aplers. "Staplers" means any device designed for the purpose of applying staples as fasteners, including among others all devices commonly known as stapling machines and tackers as well as hammers of the tasker type but it does not include foot-operated or power-driven stitching machines.

Stationery supplies:

Desk accessories. (See also Order L-73.) Office supplies. (See also Order L-73.) (See also Order L-73.) Pencils

Pens and penholders.

Statues.

Sundials. Telescopes.

Tent poles and parts.

Thermos jug and bottles.

Tying devices for laundry.

Unions and union fittings (except seats, and except for other parts of unions and union fittings (i) where and to the extent that the physical and chemical properties of the liquid or gas passing through the union or union fittings make the use of any other material dangerous or impractical, or (ii) where the valve is of a type designed for use in an air conditioning or refrigeration "system" as defined in Order L-126, and when the particular use of copper or copper base alloy is not prohibited by the terms of Order L-126 and the schedules thereto). (See also Order L-288.)

Umbrellas.

Valve handles.

Valves over two-inch size (except seats, discs, stems, yoke sleeves, yoke bushings, steam bearings, and packing glands, and except for other parts of such valves (i) where and to the extent that the physical and chemical properties of the liquid or gas passing through the valve makes the use of any other material dangerous or im-practical, or (ii) where and to the extent permitted by the terms of Order I-252 or by a specific authorization of the War Prooutlon Board granted pursuant to that order or (iii) where the valve is of a type designed for use in an air conditioning or refrigeration "system" as defined in Order L-126, and when the particular use of copper or copper base alloy is not prohibited by the terms of Order L-126 and the schedules thereto).

Voting machines. Weather vanes.

Weight reducing and exercising machines.

Wool (except metal sponges intended for use in dairy product processing plants and by the canning industry). Metal sponges containing copper products or copper base alloy products shall not be sold except on ratings of AA-1 or higher and for distribution to dairy product processing plants and the canning industry.

MILITARY EXEMPTION LIST

(The effect of an item being on this list is explained in paragraph (f) (1) of the order.)

Bakery equipment (parts necessary for conducting electricity or where the use of copper products or copper base alloy prod-

ucts is essential to the proper functioning of the parts). For hot water heaters, tanks and coils see below on this list.

Bicycle coaster brakes.

Binoculars.

Blow torches, gasoline, kerosene and alcohol (parts other than tanks only).

Boxes, cans, jars and other containers (for radio and communications equipment and

for powder charges) Buttons and insignia for military uniforms (1) when the only copper products or cop-per base alloy products used are from idle or excess inventories acquired under Priorities Regulation 13 or are products which the manufacturer is entitled to divert from the use for which they were acquired under the provisions of paragraph (u) of CMP Regulation 1 or Direction 52 to that Regulation, or (ii) when and to the extent that the use of copper products or copper base alloy products in the manufacture of buttons and insignia is specifically authorized in writing by the War Production Board. Application for authorization to manufacture buttons and insignia for military uniforms should be made by letter addressed to the Copper Division, War Production Board, Washington 25, D. C., Reference M-9-c, setting forth the relevant facts, including the manner in which the applicant expects to obtain his copper prod-

ucts or copper base alloy products.

Carbonated beverage dispensing units and soda fountain equipment for use on board ship (functional parts subject to corrosive action or which come in contact with food,

only).
Conduits and pipe (for radio and electrical communications equipment).

Chronometer and watch cases.

Decorations as defined in Army and Navy Regulations when produced to fill purchase orders rated AA-3 or higher only.

Electric blankets.

Field ranges and ski stoves.

Fishing equipment and supplies for use on life boats and rafts. Furniture hardware (for use within magnetic

circle on board ship).

Hammers, including mallets.

Heaters, automotive (parts necessary for conducting electricity and radiators only). Hoists, for handling powder, projectiles and explosives (for use on board ship).

Hot water heater coils for hospital, laundry and bakery projects.

Insect screening Instruction and data plates of wrought ma-terial of a gauge of ½2d of an inch or less for use in aircraft, on board ship and on army ordnance fire control equipment (and of a gauge of \\ \frac{3}{2}d of an inch or less for use on board ship when name plates of such a gauge are specified by the Mari-

time Commission). Instruction and data plates from cast ma-terial of a gauge of 5/32d of an inch or less or of 7/32d of an inch or less in the case of a ship builders name plate (for use on board ship but only if and to the extent specified by the specifications, other than performance specifications, of the governmental agency acquiring the plate).

Kitchen utensils devices, machines and appliances (parts necessary for conducting electricity or which come in contact with food or where the use of copper products or copper base alloy products is essential to the proper functioning of the parts).

Ladders and stairs, for use in gasoline storage spaces on board ship (treads only)

Laundry equipment, for use on board ship (parts necessary for conducting electricity or where the use of copper products or copper base alloy products is essential to the proper functioning of the parts). For hot water heaters, tanks and coils see above on this list.

Laundry equipment, mobile, for field use (parts necessary for conducting electricity or where the use of copper products or copper base alloy products is essential to the proper functioning of the parts). For hot water heaters, tanks and coils see above on this list

Lighting equipment and accessories for use in aircraft, on board ship and for use in lighting aids for marine or aerial navigation, and for searchlights.

Locks and latches (for use on board ship) and padlocks (for use where non-sparking metal is necessary to prevent a hazard from

explosives).

Mirrors, when they are to be installed on board ship and the only copper product or copper base alloy product used is for coating the backing of the mirror to a thickness not in excess of .0015 inch.

Paint (for ship bottoms and flying boat hull

Phonographs and other record players being produced on a rating of AA-3 or higher. Photographic equipment and accessories. Pins for hinges (for use on board ship)

Prescription scales (health supplies).

Safety lamps, flame type (for use on board ship and for use in other places where there is danger of explosion).

Shells and caps for electric sockets (for use in aircraft and on board ship)

(i) Slide fastener interlocking elements and tack buttons for use on jungle clothing and equipment, flying suits and Navy flying boots, aircraft, Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and Army Air Force equipment and accessories. Navv winter N-1 suits including trousers and jackets, Navy jackets N-4, Signal Corps equipment and accessories, and submarine boat equipment, being produced on a rating of AA-3 or higher; and (ii) buckles, eyelets, staples, rivets and burrs, being produced on a rating of AA-3 or higher.

Telescopes.

Unions and union fittings (for use on board

Valve handles (for use within magnetic circle

on board ship). Valves (for use on board ship)

Valves of vacuum type, up to 3 inches.

Note: Interpretations 1-4 are obsolete.

INTERPRETATION 5

USE OF COPPER IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CERTAIN DRAINS AND STRAINERS

Conservation Order M-9-c, amended December 10, 1941, specifically prohibited any person from using after March 31, 1942, any copper or copper base alloy in the manufacture of gutters, leaders or downspouts, or accessories thereto, and of all roofing items, to go on private buildings. These provisions have remained in the or-

der without interruption.

In addition, since May 7, 1942, paragraph (1) of Order M-9-c (relettered as para graph (c) (1) when the order was amended on October 4, 1943), has provided that no manufacturer may continue to manufacture from copper or copper base alloy, any article the manufacture of which, with per or copper base alloy, is not specifically prohibited by the order, if it is practicable to use any material less scarce than copper, brass or bronze to make the article.

For some time, many manufacturers have been making floor, roof, cesspool and shower drains and strainers out of galvanized steel or iron; and it has been demonstrated that the use for such purposes of this type of material instead of copper or copper base alloy is practicable for all uses to which these articles are put except their use in places where explosives are handled or stored or where explosive vapors may be present. Furthermore, the types of iron and steel

used as well as zinc, are less scarce materials than copper or copper base alloy.

Accordingly, manufacturers are prohibited

by Copper Conservation Order M-9-c from using brass or other copper and copper base alloy materials to make all roof, floor, cesspool and shower drains or strainers, even if the drains or strainers are not accessories to gutters, leaders or downspouts, or roofing items. An exception to the foregoing arises in the case of drains or strainers for floors in places where explosives are handled or stored or where explosive vapors may be present. (Issued Oct. 19, 1943.)

[F. R. Doc. 44-17347; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11: 29 a. m.]

PART 933-COPPER

[Supplementary Conservation Order M-9-c-3, Revocation]

Section 933.8 Supplementary Conservation Order M-9-c-3 is hereby revoked, certain of the provisions thereof having been incorporated in Conservation Order M-9-c. This action shall not be construed to affect in any way any liability or penalty incurred under Supplementary Conservation Order M-9-c-3.

Issued this 13th day of November 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD. By J. JOSEPH WHELAN, Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17348; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:29 a. m.]

PART 933-COPPER

[Supplementary Order M-9-c-4, as Amended Nov. 13, 1944]

INSTALLATION AND SALE OF PIPE, TUBING AND BUILDING MATERIAL 1

§ 933.15 Supplementary Conservation Order M-9-c-4-(a) Definitions. For the purposes of this order:

(1) "Copper" means unalloyed copper metal. It shall include unalloyed copper

metal produced from scrap.
(2) "Copper base alloy" means any alloy metal in the composition of which the percentage of copper metal by weight equals or exceeds 40% of the total weight of the alloy metal. It shall include alloy

metal produced from scrap.

(3) "Copper or copper base alloy pipe or tubing" means any pipe, tube or tubing into which there has been incorporated any copper or copper base alloy (except as plating or where the item contains less than 25% of copper or copper base alloy by weight).

(4) "Copper or copper base alloy building material" means any brass mill product of the following types: Sheet,

¹This order used also to apply to certain plumbing fixture fittings and trim. The use of copper or copper base alloy in the manufacture of all items of plumbing fixture facture of all items of plumbing incure fittings and trim is prohibited or restricted by Order M-9-c and Order I.-42, Schedules V and XII. The change in this order releases for use only finished items. For restrictions on the manufacture and installation of copper and copper base alloy screening, see Conservation Order M-9-c.

2 Order M-9-c prohibits the manufacture

of many fabricated building materials from copper products or copper base alloy prod-

plate, roll, strip, rod, bar, extruded shapes and wire into which there has been incorporated any copper or copper base alloy (except as plating or where the item contains less than 25% of copper or copper base alloy by weight)

(b) Restrictions on installations of certain copper products-(1) Restric-Installation of certain copper and copper base alloy products is prohibited notwithstanding any contract or agreement of any person to make the installation and notwithstanding any preference rating or CMP allotment, in the following instances:

(i) The installation in place, of any copper or copper base alloy building material in or on any building or structure, or in or on any cooling tower or water

(ii) The installation in place, for plumbing, heating or cooking purposes, of any copper or copper base alloy pipe or tubing, in any building or structure.

(iii) The installation in place, whether inside or outside of a building, of any copper or copper base alloy pipe or tubing in any water supply or water distribution system, in any water sprinkling system, or in or on any cooling tower or water tower.

(2) Exceptions. Notwithstanding the prohibitions against installation of para-

graph (b) (1):

(i) Copper or copper base alloy building material may be installed in place when necessary to replace in or on a building, structure or system, like worn out items of copper or copper base alloy building material.

(ii) Copper or copper base alloy pipe or tubing in the possession of the person owning a building, structure or system, or in the inventory of a plumber, jobber, distributor, or warehouse other than a brass mill warehouse (which is authorized to replace deliveries from stock under the provisions of letter BM-36 (WPBI-505-Brass Mill warehouse rereplacement orders) of July 23, 1943). (a) may be installed in place when necessary to replace in, or on such building, structure or system, like worn out items of copper or copper base alloy pipe or tubing; and (b) may be installed in place when necessary to connect a new water heater which is being installed to replace a water heater worn out and damaged beyond repair, provided that copper or copper base alloy pipe or tubing was similarly used in the installation which is being replaced.

(iii) Copper or copper base alloy pipe and tubing may be connected to a water supply or distribution system if the pipe or tubing is to be used both underground and outside of a building. Copper base alloy pipe and tubing may be connected to a gas supply or distribution system if the pipe or tubing is to be used underground and outside of a building, or inside of a building for purposes other than plumbing, heating or cooking.

(iv) Copper or copper base alloy tubing may be installed in place in a heat exchanger for a cooling tower.

- (v) Copper or copper base alloy building material, pipe and tubing purchased by or for the account of the Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, or the Veterans' Administration may be installed in place: Provided, however, That nothing in this order shall supersede any applicable instructions to any officers of the foregoing, including without limita-tion the directive for War Time Construction dated May 20, 1942, issued by the Chairman of the War Production Board, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, or the List of Pro-hibited Items for Construction Work dated April 1, 1942, issued by the Army and Navy Munitions Board, as amended from time to time.
- (vi) Copper or copper base alloy building material, pipe and tubing may be installed in place, upon the written authorization of the War Production Board, authorizing the specific installation. Applications for such authorization may be made by letter setting forth the reasons why the person applying believes such material should be installed in or connected to a structure or system. If the applicant is applying for authorization to begin construction on Form WPB-617, he may apply for authorization under this order on that Form or in a supplemental letter attached thereto, and need not make a separate application.
- (c) Restrictions on delivery. Notwithstanding any contract or agreement to the contrary or the receipt of any CMP order or a preference rating, no person shall deliver, sell or otherwise dispose of any copper or copper base alloy building material, pipe or tubing, if it is to be used for a purpose prohibited by this order; and no person shall accept delivery or a transfer of, or purchase, such building material, pipe or tubing unless the person making the delivery, sale or other disposition was permitted to do so. The foregoing shall not prevent:

(1) Delivery, sale or disposal to, or acceptance of delivery or transfer by or purchase by, a brass mill or a person regularly engaged in the business of selling copper or copper base alloy scrap.

(2) Delivery, sale or disposal to, or acceptance of delivery or transfer by or purchase by Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve Company or any other corporation organized under section 5 (d) of the Reconstruction Finance Act as amended (except Defense Plant Corporation) or any person acting as agent for any such corporation (except Defense Plant Corporation).

(3) Delivery, sale or disposal to, or acceptance of delivery or of transfer by or purchase by, any person upon the written authorization of the War Production Board permitting the specific delivery sale or disposal. Applications for authorization may be made by the person seeking to make delivery, sale or disposal, by letter setting forth the reasons why the person believes such material should be delivered, sold or otherwise disposed of.

- (d) Restrictions on sale and use of nails, tacks, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets, washers, and expansion shields. (1) No manufacturer, warehouse, store or outlet, other than a retail store or retail outlet, shall sell or deliver, without the specific authorization in writing of the War Production Board, any copper or copper base alloy nails, tacks, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets, washers or expansion shields except on a preference rating of AA-5 or higher.
- (2) No retail store or retail outlet shall sell or deliver, without the specific authorization in writing of the War Production Board, any copper or copper base alloy nails, tacks, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets, washers or expansion shields except on a preference rating of AA-5 or higher. However, each store or outlet may sell such products to fill unrated orders or orders rated lower than AA-5 provided that the total sales of such products after December 31, 1943, to fill unrated orders or rated lower than AA-5, does not exceed \$25 in amount.
- (3) No person engaged in the business of building or repairing a building, structure, cooling tower or water tower, and no corporation or other organization, shall install in place, without the specific authorization in writing of the War Production Board, any copper or copper base alloy nails, tacks, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets, washers, or expansion shields in a building, structure, cooling tower or water tower.

(4) The foregoing restrictions of this paragraph (d) are not applicable if the items have been placed in packages with builders' finished hardware items, such as locks and hinges, prior to June 24, 1943, for the purpose of attaching or installing the hardware, nor to iron or steel items which are plated or washed with copper.

(5) Application for specific authorization under this paragraph (d) shall be made by letter setting forth the reasons why the person applying believes the nails, tacks, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets, washers and expansion shields should be installed, or be sold or delivered to fill unrated orders or orders rated lower than AA-5.

(e) Communications to the War Production Board. All requests for authorization and communications referring to this order, shall unless otherwise directed, be addressed to: War Production Board, Copper Division, Washington 25, D. C. Reference: M-9-c-4.

(f) Violations. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of or from processing or using material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

(g) Applicability of regulations. This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable

regulations of the War Production Board, as amended from time to time.

Issued this 13th day of November 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, By J. JOSEPH WHELAN, Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17349; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:29 a.m.]

PART 944—REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE OPERATION OF THE PRIORITIES SYS-TEM

[Priorities Reg. 1, Interpretation 11 as Amended Nov. 13, 1944]

ACCEPTANCE OF POST-WAR ORDERS

The following amended interpretation is issued with respect to Priorities Reg. 1:

(a) Some orders and regulations of the War Production Board forbid the placing or acceptance of purchase orders for certain materials or products unless the purchase orders bear specified preference ratings, or unless they are accompanied by an allotment symbol or special authorization, or unless they meet some other condition. Such provisions do not, however, prohibit the placing or acceptance of a purchase order which by its express terms, is not to be filled until after removal of such restrictions by the War Production Board.

(b) A manufacturer may not, of course, schedule such orders for production or place material in production to fill such orders until after the applicable WPB restriction is removed. He may order material, but since § 944.14 of Priorities Regulation 1 would prevent his receiving it, the order must call for delivery at a future time when the material can be received. Also, if he is ordering a material which is itself subject to a restriction on placing or accepting of orders, that purchase order must as well be conditioned on the removal of the restriction.

(c) For example, Order L-111 forbids the acceptance of an order for new hand trucks unless the order bears a rating of AA-5 or higher. Nevertheless, an unrated order for hand trucks may be accepted subject to the condition that no steps will be taken to fill it until the restriction on acceptance of unrated orders is removed.

(d) [Deleted Nov. 13, 1944]

Issued this 13th day of November 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, By J. JOSEPH WHELAN, Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17350; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:29 a. m.]

PART 1010—SUSPENSION ORDERS [Suspension Order S-613, Stay of Execution]

BARRY & ZETZEL SHOE CO.

Barry & Zetzel Shoe Company, 11 Liberty Square, Lynn, Massachusetts, has appealed from the provisions of Suspension Order No. S-613, issued September 2, 1944, and effective September 2, 1944, (§ 1010.613) and has requested a stay on the ground that irreparable harm would be done his business if the suspension order were not stayed. The Chief Compliance Commissioner has directed that

the provisions of the suspension order be stayed pending final determination of the appeal or until further order by the Chief Compliance Commissioner. In view of the foregoing,

It is hereby ordered, That: The provisions of § 1010.613 Suspension Order No. S-613, issued September 2, 1944, are hereby stayed pending final determination of the appeal or until further order by the Chief Compliance Commissioner.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

War Production Board, By J. Joseph Whelan, Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17319; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 5:12 p. m.]

PART 3293—CHEMICALS
[Allocation Order M-30, Direction 2]

RELEASE OF ETHYL ALCOHOL FOR NON-BEVERAGE USES

The following direction is issued pursuant to Allocation Order M-30:

(a) What this direction does. Under this direction the War Production Board will release a limited quantity of ethyl alcohol through trade channels for certain civilian non-beverage uses without allocation control over the individual customers to be served or the quantity that each may obtain. This will be done by releasing a quantity of ethyl alcohol to the producer for distribution for each of the groups of end uses covered in paragraphs (c) (1), (c) (2), (c) (3), (c) (5) and (c) (6) of Order M-30. Alcohol released in this way may be delivered, received and used for the particular end use group without any limitation based upon past use, and without further War Production Board authorization. It will not be necessary for anyone to apply to the War Production Board for permission to deliver, receive or use this

(b) Authorizations to producers. When-ever the supply of ethyl alcohol is such that additional quantities may be released for civilian non-beverage uses, the War Production Board will equitably apportion the additional quantity available among alcohol producers, and will, of its own motion, authorize each producer to distribute or use specified quantities for certain groups of end uses, without any limitation based on past use and without the necessity of any further authorization under Order M-30. Quantities released under this direction may not be delivered by producers after midnight, December 31, 1944. There is no time limit on redelivery or use of the ethyl alcohol released pursuant to this direction. Deliveries may be made without regard to preference ratings but only for the end use groups specified by the War Production Board. Producers shall deliver only when purchase orders are accompanied by certificates of proposed use which conform to the use for which the alcohol was released, and only after the producer has advised each purchaser, in writing, that the ethyl alcohol was released under this direction. Deliveries of this alcohol are subject to all the restrictions of paragraph (i) (1) of Order M-30, except that the provision in paragraph (i) (1) (iv), limiting the quantity which may be received, is not applicable.

(c) How to obtain ethyl alcohol released under this direction for resale or use. No one other than a producer needs any War Production Board authorization to get this alcohol. Preference ratings are inapplicable to obtain this alcohol. Any person other than a producer desiring to get alcohol released under this direction should contact his supplier and accompany his purchase

order with a certificate that the ethyl alcohol will be used or redelivered only for the specified purpose for which the alcohol has been released. Distributors may only redeliver this alcohol on purchase orders accompanied by certificates of proposed use which conform to the use for which the alcohol was released, and only after the distributor has advised each purchaser, in writing, that the ethyl alcohol is delivered under this direction. Deliveries of this alcohol are subject to all the restrictions of paragraph (i) (1) of Order M-30, except that the provision in paragraph (i) (1) (iv), limiting the quantity which may be received, is not applicable. The certificate may be endorsed upon the purchase order and shall appear in substantially the following form, signed either manually or as provided in Priorities Regulation No. 7:

The undersigned hereby certifies to the seller and to the War Production Board that the ethyl alcohol ordered on his Purchase Order #______ dated ______, will be used or redelivered by him for the end uses appearing in paragraphs (c) (1), (c) (2), (c) (3), (c) (5) and (c) (6) [strike out inapplicable paragraphs] of Order M-30.

(Name of Purchaser)

(Signature and title of duly authorized official)

No person who receives ethyl alcohol released under this direction may use it for any purpose other than that appearing on his certificate. Persons acquiring this alcohol may use it without any limitation based upon past use, and without the necessity of obtaining any War Production Board authorization under Order M-30.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17315; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 4:48 p. m.]

Chapter XI-Office of Price Administration

PART 1306—IRON AND STEEL [MPR 41, Amdt. 1]

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Maximum Price Regulation 4 is amended in the following respects:

- 1. Section 3 (b) is revoked.
- 2. Section 6 (a) is amended to read as follows:
- (a) The maximum delivered price of any grade of steel scrap delivered by rail, vessel or combination thereof, shall be the shipping point price as determined in section 4, plus the established charge for transporting the scrap from the shipping point to the point of delivery by the means of transportation employed.
- 3. Section 6 (d) is revoked.
- 4. Section 6 (e) is amended to read as follows:
- (e) Steel scrap originating within the states of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisi-
- *Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

19 F.R. 7330.

ana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregan, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming shall be designated "remote scrap",

5. Section 6 (f) is revoked.

6. Section 7 (a) (2) is amended by adding a new grade at the bottom of the table of grades, as follows:

36. Cut rails, 2 feet and under____ +\$3.00

- 7. Section 7 (b) (2) is revoked.
- 8. Section 9 (c) is amended to read as follows:
- (c) When delivered to a consumer from a non-operating railroad. The maximum delivered price of any grade of steel scrap originating from a non-operating railroad shall be the maximum price established in section 8 (c), plus transportation charges to the point of delivery. Such transportation charges shall be computed in the same manner as charges allowable under section 6 or 15 for dealer or industrial scrap.
- 9. Section 10 is amended by adding Grade 36 to the list of grades set forth therein.

10. Section 13 (c) is revoked.

- 11. Section 15 (f) is amended to read as follows:
- (f) Whenever intransit preparation of iron and steel scrap is permissible pursuant to the provisions of this section, the maximum delivered price shall be the maximum shipping point price or maximum on-line price for the unprepared scrap, plus the rail transportation charges incurred in moving the scrap to the point of preparation, plus the applicable maximum preparation fee as established in section 16, plus the transportation charges from the preparation yard to the point of delivery as established in section 6, 9, 12 or 13, whichever is applicable.
- 12. Section 16 (c) is amended by adding subparagraph (7) to read as follows:
- (7) For preparing into Grade 36 (Cut Rails, 2 Feet and Under), \$2.50 per gross ton.
- 13. Section 18 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 18. Mixed shipments. (a) When grades of scrap commanding different maximum prices under the provisions of this regulation are included in one vehicle, and are invoiced as separate grades, the maximum price for each grade shall be the maximum price applicable to such grade in sections 4, 8, 10, or 11, whichever is applicable.

(b) When grades of scrap commanding different maximum prices under the provisions of this regulation are included in one vehicle and the invoice is rendered for the superior grade only, the maximum price shall be as follows:

(1) Where a portion of the material has been unloaded and the balance of the shipment returned to the shipper, the maximum price for that portion which has been unloaded shall be the maximum price for the grade unloaded;

(2) Where no portion of the shipment is returned to the shipper, the maximum price shall be the maximum price

established for the lowest priced grade in the car.

- 14. Section 19 (a) (3) is amended to read as follows:
- (3) The scrap is purchased by the consumer at the maximum prices established in this regulation;
- 15. Section 24 is amended by adding Grade 36 to read as follows:

Grade 36. Cut rails, 2 feet and under. Cropped rail ends two feet and under in length, free from angle bars, splice bars, tte plates, concrete, dirt, or other foreign material.

- 16. Section 28 (c) is amended to read as follows:
- (c) "Consumer" means a purchaser of iron or steel scrap for use in the production of iron or steel products by melting or rerolling; or any person purchasing iron or steel scrap for use as a reduction agent in the production of chemicals or pigments, for use in the production of non-ferrous materials, for use as ballast or counterweights, or for annealing; and includes any governmental agency or sub-division other than the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, its subsidiaries or agencies,

This amendment shall become effective November 16, 1944.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17288; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:42 a. m.]

PART 1351—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS
[2d Rev. MPR 322, Amdt. 1]

ALFALFA HAY

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Section 1351.1950 Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 322 is amended in the following respect:

Section 12 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 12. Invoices and information which must be shown thereon. On each sale of hay, except on sales by retailers of less than 2000 pounds, the seller shall give his customer an invoice or bill of sale which must show the sales price and the area of production in which the hay was grown, and must separately state all transportation costs and markups included in the invoice price.

This amendment shall become effective November 16, 1944.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

Approved: November 2, 1944.

ASHLEY SELLERS.

Assistant War Food Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17293; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:43 a. m.]

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

PART 1362—CERAMIC PRODUCTS, STRUCTUR-AL CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER MASONRY MATERIALS

[RMPR 206,1 Amdt. 8]

VITRIFIED CLAY SEWER PIPE AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this Amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 206 is amended in the following respects:

1. In section 8.2, the first paragraph is amended to read as follows:

List prices of sewer pipe products when delivered to the purchaser in the West Central Area shall be as shown in the following tables numbered 1 to 16, inclusive. Each item shown in the tables of list prices carries a discount number which is shown opposite such item in the right-hand column or columns of each table.

2. In section 8.2, immediately following Table 14, two new tables numbered 15 and 16 are added to read as follows:

TABLE 15-SEWER PIPE, EXTRA STRENGTH: ASTM SPECIFICATION C200-44T

Number disease	Per foot	Discount	number
Nominal diameter (inches)		No. 1 pipe	No. 2 pipe
4	\$0.30 .45 .60 .85 1.05 1.70 2.60 3.60 4.60	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

TABLE 16-SEWER PIPE FITTINGS, EXTRA STRENGTH: ASTM SPECIFICATION C200-44T

Nominal diameter (inches)	Y's or T's 3' length (each)	Curves (each)	Elbows and ¼ curves (each)	Discount
4	1 \$1, 20 2 1, 80 3, 00 4, 25 5, 25 8, 50 13, 00 18, 00 23, 00	\$1, 20 1, 80 2, 40 3, 40 4, 20 6, 80 10, 40 14, 40 18, 40	\$1, 20 1, 80 2, 40 3, 40 4, 20 13, 60 20, 80 28, 80 36, 80	And the state of t

T's and Y's, with inlets 15" and larger, 3 feet long, each at price of 7½ feet of pipe of same diameter.

Double T's and Y's, with inlets 12" and smaller, 1 foot long, each at price of 4 feet of pipe of same diameter; 1½ feet long, each at price of 5 feet of pipe of same diameter.

Double T's and Y's with inlets 15" and larger, 3 feet long, each at price of 10½ feet of pipe of same diameter.

14" Y's or T's, 1 foot length only.
26" Y's or T's, 11/2 feet length only.

- 3. The text preceding subparagraph (1) of section 8.4 (a) is amended to read as follows:
- (a) Maximum prices for sewer pipe products delivered at purchaser's destination shall be determined by applying to the list prices in Tables 1 to 16, inclusive, the discounts as determined in section 8.3 hereof in accordance with the following rules.
- 4. Section 8.4 (e) (2) is amended to read as follows:
- (2) The maximum prices for sewer pipe products sold f. o. b. factory on a pick-up basis to a "dealer" that is, a person maintaining a stock of sewer pipe products for the purpose of resale, are the prices set forth in the "A" series tables.
- 5. Section 8.4 (e) (3) is amended to read as follows:
- (3) The maximum prices for sewer pipe products in full truck load quantities sold f. o. b. factory and/or delivered to a purchaser classified as follows: municipal sewer and paving contractor, municipality, subdivision, State and Federal Government, or contractors thereof, are the prices set forth in the "B" series tables.
- 18 F.R. 14281, 16995; 9 F.R. 4347, 7839, 8146, 9885, 11170.

- 6. Section 8.4 (e) (4) is amended to read as follows:
- (4) The maximum prices for sewer pipe products in less than full truck load quantities sold f. o. b. factory and/or delivered to a consumer, plumber, brick-layer, general building contractor, or any other person are the prices set forth in the "C" series tables.
- 7. In Section 8.4 (e), immediately following Table A-1, insert Table A-1 (a); immediately following Table A-2, insert Table A-2 (a); immediately following Table B-1, insert Table B-1 (a); immediately following Table B-2, insert Table B-2 (a); immediately following Table C-1, insert Table C-1 (a); immediately following Table C-2, insert Table C-2 (a), as follows:

Table A-1 (a)—Sewer Pipe, Extra Strength: ASTM Specification C200-44T

Nominal diameter (inches)	No. 1 straight pipe (per foot)	No. 2 straight pipe (per foot)
4-2'-214'-3' length 6-2'-214'-3' length 8-3' length 10-3' length 12-3' length 15-3' length 18-3'-4' length 21-3'-4' length 24-3'-4' length	\$0. 132 . 198 . 288 . 408 . 504 . 816 1. 248 1. 728 2. 208	\$0, 258 .3655 .4515 .7321 1.118 1.548 1.978

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TABLE C-2 (a) -- SEWER PIPE FITTINGS, EXTRA STRENGTH: ASTM SPECIFICATION C200-44T

12 Curvas Y's or T's Double

ominal diameter (inches)

N	86 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
12" x 12" Y's or T's (each)	884
Double Y's or T's 3' long (each)	22 016 2. 2856 2. 5886 3. 5888 3. 588 13. 11 13. 11 23. 184
Y's or T's 3' long (each)	180 280 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.170 1.17
M Curves and elbows (each)	\$6.528 9.984 13.824 17.664
14 Curves (each)	\$3.264 4.992 6.912 8.832
Curves and elbows (each)	\$0.528 792 1.152 1.632 2.016
Nominal diameter (inches)	\$0.528 6 792 792 10 10 10 2 016 15 2 016 24

14" Y's or T's, 1 foot length only.

TABLE B-1 (a)-SEWER PIPE, EXTRA STRENOTH: ASTM SPECIFICATION C200-44T

Nominal dismeter (inches)	pipe, per foot	pipe, per foot pipe, per foot
-8' length -3' length -3' length -4' length -4' length -4' length -6' length -6' length	\$0.156 .234 .336 .476 .588 .952 .1466 2.016 2.576	80.306 4.336 5.5355 5.5356 1.336 2.346

TABLE B-2 (a)-SEWER PIPE PITTINGS, EXTRA STRENGTH; ASTM SPECIFICATION C200-44T

	1 40004444
12" x 12" Y's or T's (each)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Double Y's or T's 3' long (each)	\$2.352 \$3.332 \$116 9.996 15.294 21.168 27.048
Y's or T's 3' long (each)	20 673 11.008 11.608 2.38 2.34 4.76 4.76 10.08
14 Curves and elbows (each)	\$7. 616 11. 648 16. 128 20. 608
d 1/8 Curves (each)	\$5,808 5,824 8,004 10,304
Curves and elbows (each)	20.628 . 9364 1.344 1.904 2.852
Nominal diameter (inches)	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

14" Y's or T's, I foot length only.

TABLE C-1 (a)—SEWER PIPE, EXTRA STRENGTH: ASTM SPECIFICATION CEO-44T

Nominal dismeter (inches)	No. 1 straight No. 2 straight pipe (per pipe (per foot)	No. 2 straigh pipe (per foot)
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25.05. 25	\$0.554 \$0.554 \$0.516 \$0.51 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.

12" x 12" Y's or T's 3" long (each)	22.23
Double Y's or T's 3' long (each)	22 688 2. 808 4. 704 10. 58 17, 472 24, 162 30, 912
Y's or T's 3' long inlets 12" and under (each)	1 90, 792 1, 1, 188 1, 198 1, 2, 805 2, 456 5, 61 8, 58 11, 88 15, 18
M. Curves and elbows (each)	88 976 13 728 19 008 24 288
36 Curves (each)	88.4 6.884 9.504 12.144
Curves and elbows (each)	20. 1.1. 1.1.188 1.584 2.024 2.772
	111111111

14" Y's or T's, 1 foot length only.

8. In section 9.2, the first paragraph is amended to read as follows:

ASTM

TABLE 14-SEWER PIPE, EXTRA STRENGTH: SPECIFICATION 0200-44T

#2 pipe

pipe

#

Per foot

Nominal diameter (inches)

Discount number

The list prices of sewer pipe products when delivery to the purchaser is within the South Central area shall be as shown in the following tables Number 1 to 15, inclusive. Each item shown on the tables which is shown opposite such item at the of list prices carries a discount number right-hand column or columns of each table. 9. In section 9.2, immediately following Table 13, two new tables numbers 14 and 15 are added to read as follows:

TABLE 15-SEWER PIPE FITTINGS, EXTRA STRENGTH: ASTM SPECIFICATION C200-44T

Nominal diameter (foches)	Curves and elbows (each)	16 Curves (each)	H Curves and elbows (each)	H. Curves Y's or T's and elbows 3' long (each)	Discount
4 81.20 6 8.240 8 2.40 10 8.40 11 8 With met 12" and smaller 12 With met 12" and smaller 13 With met 12" and smaller 24 With met 12" and smaller 25 With met 12" and smaller	22 22 28 22 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	88.89 10.40 14.40 18.40 18.40 86.80	85.89 813.89 10.40 20.85 86.89 86.89 86.89	######################################	→ 61 60 00 60 60 60 60 60

14" Y's or T's, I foot length only.

T's and Y's, with inlets 15" and larger, 3 feet long, each at price of 714 feet of pipe of same diameter.

Dubble T's and Y's, with inlets 12" and smaller, 114 feet long, each at price of 4 feet of pipe of same diameter, 3 feet long, each at price of 7 feet of pipe of same diameter.

Double T's and Y's, with inlets 15" and larger, 3 feet long, 10½ times 1 foot of pipe of the same diameter.

List prices of sewer pipe products when delivered to the purchaser in the Rocky Mountain area, shall be as shown in the following tables numbered 1 to 13, inclusive. Each item shown in the tables In section 10.2, the first paragraph is amended to read as follows: 10.

of list prices carries a discount number which is shown opposite such item in the right-hand column or columns of each table.

ing Table 11, two new tables numbered 12 and 13 are added to read as follows: 11. In section 10.2, immediately follow-

TABLE 12-SEWER PIPE, EXTRA STRENGTH: ASTM SPECIFICATION C200-44T

Nominal diameter (inches)	Per foot	Discount	number
	4 61 1000	#1 pipe	#2 pipe
5 00 12 25 5 8 8 11	\$0. 30 - 45 - 60 85 1. 05 1. 70 2. 60 3. 60 4. 60	10000004444	

TABLE 13-SEWER PIPE FITTINGS. EXTRA STRENGTH: ASTM SPECIFICATION C200-44T

Nominal diameter (inches)	Curves and elbows (each)	14 Curves (each)	14 Curves and elbows (each)	Y's or T's 3' long (each)	Discount number
0	\$1, 20 1, 80 2, 40 3, 40			4 \$1, 20 2 1, 80 3, 00 4, 25	
12.	4, 20	\$6. 80 10. 40 14. 40 18. 40	\$13.60 20.80 28.80 36.80	4, 25 5, 25 8, 50 13, 00 18, 00 23, 00	

14" T's or Y's, 1 foot length only.
6" T's or Y's, 11/2 feet length only.

T's and Y's, with inlets 15" and larger, 3 feet long, each at price of 7½ feet of pipe of same diameter.

Double T's and Y's, with inlets 12" and smaller, 1½ feet long, each at price of 4 feet of pipe of same diameter; 3 feet long, each at price of 7 feet of pipe of same diameter.

Double T's and Y's, with inlets 15" and larger, 3 feet long, 10½ times 1 foot of pipe of the same diameter.

This Amendment No. 8 shall become effective November 16, 1944.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES, Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17291; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:43 a. m.l

> PART 1367-FERTILIZERS [RMPR 205,1 Amdt. 4]

FERTILIZER RAW MATERIALS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Section 1367.51. Revised Maximum Price Regulation 205 is amended in the following respects:

- 1. Paragraph (a) of section 9 is amended to read as follows:
- (a) Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona. The maximum price that may be charged for sulphate of ammonia delivered to any destination in Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona shall be \$36.50 per ton in bulk and \$38.00 per ton in bags: Provided, That on any shipments made to destinations in Washington and Oregon where the freight charges exceed \$7.21 per ton from Ironton, Utah to such destination, such excess freight charges may be added to the maximum price, And provided further, That on any shipments made to destinations in California and Arizona

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.
19 F.R. 7426, 8061, 9356, 9899, 11610.

where the freight charges exceed \$4.53 per ton from Shell Point, California to such destination, such excess freight charges may be added to the maximum

2. A new paragraph is added at the end of section 10 (b) to read as follows:

When delivery is made to trucks at nitrate warehouses in New York. New York, Camden, New Jersey, or Baltimore, Maryland, the maximum price that may be charged, f. o. b. nitrate warehouse, shall be \$30.50 per ton in bulk, \$33.50 per ton in 100 pound bags or \$32.90 per ton in 167 or 200 pound bags.

This amendment shall become effective November 16, 1944.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES. Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 44-17287; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:42 a. m.]

PART 1394—RATIONING OF FUEL AND FUEL PRODUCTS

[RO 5C,1 Amdt. 160]

MILEAGE RATIONING: GASOLINE REGULATIONS

A rationale accompanying this amendment issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Ration Order 5C is amended in the following respect:

Section 1394,7706 (x) (9) is added to read as follows:

(9) A Civil Air Patrol instructor for travel to and from a place of instruction where pre-flight training courses are

18 F.R. 15937.

given to Civil Air Patrol cadets provided the application is certified by a liaison training officer assigned to the Civil Air Patrol Program by the United States Army Air Forces.

This amendment shall become effective November 15, 1944.

Note: The reporting and record-keeping requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of

(Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong.; as amended by Pub. Laws 89, 421 and 507, 77th Cong.; WPB Dir. No. 1, Supp. Dir. No. 1Q, 7 F.R. 562, 9121, E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719)

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17285; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:41 a. m.]

PART 1394-RATIONING OF FUEL AND FUEL PRODUCTS

[RO 5C,1 Amdt. 161]

MILEAGE RATIONING: GASOLINE REGULATIONS

A rationale accompanying this amendment issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Ration Order 5C is amended in the following respects:

- 1. In § 1394.7904 (a) in the text preceding subparagraph (1) the expression "paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of this section" is deleted and the following is substituted therefor: "paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of this section"
- 2. Section 1394.7904 (g) is added to read as follows:
- (g) No ration shall be issued for the operation of a ship of foreign registry for which an individual export license for gasoline issued by the Foreign Economic Administration is required except upon presentation to the Board of satisfactory evidence that the applicant has been authorized by that agency to acquire gasoline for the purpose. The gallonage value of the ration shall equal the amount of gasoline approved by the Foreign Economic Administration for the operation of the boat.
- 3. Section 1394.7904 (h) is added to read as follows:
- (h) No ration shall be issued for the operation of a ship if gasoline may be acquired for its operation in exchange for checks drawn upon a ration bank account of the War Shipping Administra-
- 4. In § 1394.8206c the text preceding paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows: A depositor may issue a check only to the following persons or subject to the following circumstances:

5. Section 1394.8206c (g) is added to read as follows:

¹⁸ F.R. 15937.

(g) The War Shipping Administration may authorize the operator of any ship of foreign registry to draw checks upon its account for the acquisition of gasoline for the operation of the ship. In such event the check must be drawn in the name of the War Shipping Administration and signed by the operator of the ship on behalf of the War Shipping Administration.

This amendment shall become effective November 15, 1944.

Note: The reporting and record-keeping requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942

(Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong.; as amended by Pub. Laws 89, 421 and 507, 77th Cong.; WPB Dir. No. 1, Supp. Dir. No. 1Q, 7 F.R. 562, 9121; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719)

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES, Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17286; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:41 a. m.]

PART 1394—RATIONING OF FUEL AND FUEL PRODUCTS

[RO 5E,1 Amdt. 9]

MILEAGE RATIONING: GASOLINE REGULATIONS FOR PUERTO RICO

A rationale accompanying this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Ration Order 5E is amended in the following respects:

Section 2.7 (a) (5) is amended to read as follows:

(5) For making necessary professional calls by a physician, surgeon, minor surgeon, farm veterinarian at agricultural establishments, chiropractor, osteopath, midwife, dentist, or public health nurse (but not a private or visiting nurse), licensed as such by the appropriate governmental authorities and regularly rendering necessary professional services outside of his office: or by a licensed funeral director or embalmer, for rendering services necessary in connection with the preparation for interment and the interment of a deceased

This amendment shall become effective November 13, 1944.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

SAM GILSTRAP, Territorial Director, Puerto Rico.

Approved:

JAMES P. DAVIS. Regional Director, Region IX.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17292; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:43 a. m.]

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

18 F.R. 9975, 16033; 9 F.R. 397, 1321, 2240, 5165, 8055, 11541.

No. 227-6

PART 1450-TRANSPORTATION IMPR 5661

RATES OF CONTRACT CARRIERS BY TANK TRUCKS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this regulation. issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

ARTICLE I-EXPLANATION OF REGULATION

General statement.
 Services covered.

3. Definitions.

4. Terminology and application of rates.

ARTICLE II-MAXIMUM RATES

- 5. Maximum rates; carriers in operation in March 1942.
- 6. Maximum rates; carriers not in operation in March 1942.
- Related services.
- Transfers of business. Adjustments of maximum rates.
- 10. Previous adjustments.
- 11. Special provisions.

ARTICLE III-GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 12. Records and reports.
- Relation to other regulations.
 Geographical applicability.
- 15. Compliance with the regulation.
- 16. General amendments

AUTHORITY: § 1450.1 issued under 56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566, Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681.

ARTICLE I-EXPLANATION OF REGULATION

SECTION 1. General statement. The purpose of this regulation is to establish maximum rates for contract motor carriers that transport various liquid commodities in tank trucks, such as petroleum products, alcohol, molasses, vinegar, and the like, but excepting milk. The transportation of the latter commodity is subject to other regulations issued by the Office of Price Administra-

The regulation is in effect a simplified restatement of the previous regulations which have covered this type of service, namely, the General Maximum Price Regulation 1 and Supplementary Regulations Nos. 14 and 15. The adjustment provision of section 9 (a) is a restate-ment of section 7.3 of Revised Supplementary Regulation 14 (originally established by Amendment 18 to Supplementary Regulation 14).

All terms appearing in quotation marks throughout the Regulation are defined in section 3.

SEC. 2. Services covered. This regulation establishes the maximum rates which may be charged by any contract carrier by motor vehicle of any liquid commodity (except milk) in tank trucks.

SEC. 3. Definitions. For the purposes of this regulation, the following terms are defined as indicated.

(a) "Contract carrier" means any person that transports for compensation under individual contracts or agreements

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

18 F.R. 5307, 6362, 14765, 15586; 9 F.R. 579, 4239, 6238, 6817.

with shippers or consignees, whether written or oral, and includes any person classified as a contract carrier by the Interstate Commerce Commission as to its operations in interstate commerce or by the appropriate regulatory body of any State as to its operations in intrastate commerce.

(b) "Tank truck" includes, in addition to ordinary trucks with tanks mounted on them, tractor-semi-trailer combinations, full trailers, or other type of automotive vehicles equipped with tanks designed to transport liquids. It does not include sprinkler trucks, trucks equipped with spraying devices or other such special equipment primarily designed to render special services in connection with the commodities so transported. Commodities carried by such specialized equipment are subject to other regulations of the Office of Price Administration.

(c) "Same or similar service" means the transportation of the "same" commodity in the first of the following methods of rate application which applies.

(1) Point-to-point rates between the same points.

(2) Distance scale or mileage rates for the distance involved.

(3) Point-to-point rates for an equal distance where the transportation conditions are substantially similar.

(4) Extensions of distance scales or mileage rates to include a greater distance involved.

(d) "Same commodity" means any commodity having the same transportation characteristics for the purpose of rate-making. For example, all gasoline, regardless of octane rating, is the same commodity (except so-called casing-head gas or natural gasoline or other product which is normally classified differently for rate purposes).

(e) "Competitor" means a contract carrier by motor tank trucks of the "same" commodities operating in the same area, transporting the same kind of traffic, i. e., interstate or intrastate traffic.

(f) "Rates" and "prices" are used synonymously herein.

Sec. 4. Terminology and application of rates. Except as otherwise specifically stated herein, rates, charges, rules classification, or other matters pertaining to the rates or charges of contract carriers. shall, for the purpose of determining their applicability, be defined and applied in accordance with any applicable statute, rule or regulation of a State or municipality. Where there is no such statute, rule or regulation, they shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act and the precedents established by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Where there is no clear precedent established by that Commission, the rate, practice or other matter shall be defined and applied in accordance with the interpretation of the Transportation Counsel, Transportation and Public Utilities Division, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.

ARTICLE II-MAXIMUM RATES

Sec. 5. Maximum rates, carriers in operation in March 1942. Where the carrier was in operation in March 1942, the maximum rate shall be established by the first of the following pricing methods which is applicable:

(a) For "same or similar service", the maximum shall be the highest rate charged by the carrier in March 1942,

the base period, for that service.

(b) Where "same or similar service" was not rendered, the maximum rate shall be the highest rate charged by a "competitor" during March 1942, for the "same or similar service". Maximum rates established under this paragraph shall be reported to OPA as required by section 12 (b).

(c) Where the "same or similar service" was not rendered in March 1942 by either the carrier or a competitor, the maximum rate shall be the published rate of competing motor common carriers as filed in March 1942 with the Federal or State regulatory body having jurisdication. In states where the motor common carrier rates for intrastate traffic are not so filed, the rates of competing interstate motor common carriers in the same general area may be used for the purpose of this paragraph. Maximum rates established under this paragraph shall be reported to OPA as required by section 12 (b).

(d) If the maximum rate cannot be established under paragraphs (a), (b) or (c), of this paragraph, the carrier may enter into an agreement with the shipper as to the rate to be paid. This agreed rate shall be reported to the Office of Price Administration within 10 days of the date of the agreement, on the "rate report" form prescribed in section 12 (c). The Administrator may modify or deny the reported rate under the conditions

set forth in section 9 (a).

SEC. 6. Maximum rates; carriers not in operation in March 1942. (a) Where the carrier was not in operation in March 1942 or did not operate in the same territory, the maximum rate shall be the rate charged by a "competitor" for the "same or similar service" in March 1942. Maximum rates established under this paragraph shall be reported to OPA as required by section 12 (b).

(b) Where the "same or similar service" was not rendered in March 1942 by a competitor, the maximum rate shall be the rate charged by a competing motor common carrier in March 1942 for the "same or similar service". Maximum rates established under this paragraph shall be reported to OPA as required by

section 12 (b).

(c) If the maximum cannot be established under paragraphs (a) or (b) of this paragraph, the carrier may enter into an agreement with the shipper as to the rate to be paid. This agreed rate shall be reported to the Office of Price Administration within 10 days of the date of the agreement, on the "Rate report" form prescribed in section 12 (c). Administrator may modify or deny the reported rate under the conditions set forth in section 9 (a).

SEC. 7. Related services. The maximum rates established herein apply to

all supplemental or accessorial services or charges, rules or other rate provisions such as demurrage, minimum charges, pumping charges and the like. Such rates or charges may not be changed so as to increase the cost to the shipper or new rules added, except in the manner hereafter provided for increasing rates. Provided, however, That any demurrage or detention charges in effect on August 1, 1944, may be continued in effect without further authorization.

SEC. 8. Transfer of business. If the business, assets, equipment or operating rights are sold or otherwise transferred, and the transferee continues the same operation separate from any operations then being conducted by him, the maximum rates of the transferor shall become those of the transferee for that operation.

Sec. 9. Increases of maximum rates-(a) Increases by agreement with shipper. The carrier and the shipper may mutually agree upon an adjusted rate or a new rate which shall be reported by the carrier to the Transportation and Public Utilities Division, Office of Price Administration, within 10 days of the date of the agreement on the "Rate report" form prescribed in section 12 (c). The Administrator may modify or deny the reported agreed price if it exceeds the level of rates for the "same or similar services" lawfully charged by motor common or contract carriers in the same area, unless the carrier can demonstrate that the actual cost of the service justifies the higher rate.

Increases under this paragraph (a) may be made only where the shipper furnishes a statement to the effect that the resulting increase in transportation costs will not be used as the basis for increasing the ceiling price for the commodity or service which the shipper sells whether by reason of transportation allowances permitted in the applicable OPA maximum price regulation, petitions for amendment or applications for adjustments or exceptions, or in any other manner, which will result in higher ceiling prices to the purchaser or consignee of the commodities; however, the requirements of the preceding sentence shall not apply where the purchaser of the transportation service is any agency of the United States Government.

(b) Increases where hardship exists. Maximum rates may be increased by the Office of Price Administration where the carrier shows that its maximum rates are subjecting it to financial hardship and that the granting of the adjustment is necessary to permit the continuance of an essential transportation service for which there is no adequate substitute service available to the shipper at a rate

lower than the proposed rate.

Applications for adjustment under this paragraph (b) shall be made on and contain the information required by OPA Forms 644-602 and 603. Where the operations involved are interstate in character or include operations between or in more than one OPA region, the application shall be filed with the Transportation and Public Utilities Division, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.; all other applications should be filed with the appropriate OPA Regional Offices,

(c) Adjustable pricing. Any carrier who has applied or is about to apply for an adjustment under this regulation, may agree to provide transportation service from the date on which the application or petition is filed with the Office of Price Administration at a price no higher than the maximum price for which he has applied. However, no payment above the existing maximum price may be made or received until a higher price has been authorized by an order of the Office of Price Administration containing no restriction against such payment. A carrier wishing to make any such agreement must advise the shipper that he has applied or is about to apply to the Office of Price Administration for a specified increase in his existing maximum price. The provisions of this section are permissive only and do not supersede any rule of Federal, State or municipal regulatory authorities which prohibit retroactive adjustments of rates.

SEC. 10. Previous adjustments. Any adjustments or orders of general application of the Office of Price Administration or one of its Regional Offices, issued prior to the effective date of this regulation under the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation or supplementary regulations shall continue in effect under this regulation unless specifically limited as to the time within which they are effective.

SEC. 11. Special provisions-(a) Transportation of fuel and heating oils in rationed areas. Contract carriers subject to this regulation, that transport fuel and heating oils in areas where such commodities are rationed, may add to their maximum prices otherwise established by this regulation, an amount not in excess of .3 of a cent per gallon with the total charge for each lot adjusted to the nearest cent. This special addition may be made only where deliveries are made to consumers in single lots of 260 gallons or less.

(b) Tank truck rates in Mississippi. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this regulation, the maximum rates for contract carriers of refined petroleum products, between points wholly in the state of Mississippi, shall be the rates prescribed by the Mississippi Public Service Commission by its order of November 4, 1942, in Docket MC-806.

(c) Tank truck rates in Louisiana. The maximum rates for the transportation of petroleum products between points wholly within Louisiana shall be either (1) the maximum rates established by sections 5 and 6 of this regulation, or (2) the rates published in the Petroleum Transporters' Motor Freight Tariff No. 1 (L. P. S. C. No. 1), established by Order No. 3009 issued by the Louisiana Public Service Commission on November 8, 1943, and by amending orders 11668-M to 11672-M, inclusive, issued on February 5, 1944.

(d) Tank truck rates in Kansas. maximum rates for the transportation of petroleum products between points wholly within Kansas shall be either (1) the maximum rates established by sections 5 and 6 of this regulation or (2) the rates prescribed by the order of April 26, 1944 of the Kansas Corporation Commission in Docket No. 26710-R.

(e) Tank truck rates in Colorado. The maximum rates for the transportation of petroleum products between points wholly within Colorado by contract carriers (for-hire private carriers) shall be either (1) the maximum rates established by sections 5 and 6 of this regulation or (2) the rates established by the Public Utilities Commission of Colorado in its order of May 12, 1944 in case No. 1585, Decision No. 22316.

ARTICLE III-GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 12. Records and reports—(a) Records. All carriers subject to this regulation shall preserve for examination by the Office of Price Administration for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act remains in effect, copies of all contracts and a record of all schedules of rates and revenues

(b) Reports. Within 30 days after the effective date of this regulation, each carrier subject to this regulation shall file with the Transportation and Public Utilities Division, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., copies of its schedules of rates in effect in March 1942 or as subsequently adjusted under specific orders of the Office of Price Administration or one of its District or Regional Offices, and a memorandum of all contracts presently in effect listing the name and address of each shipper and the portions of the contracts dealing with the contract rates. Where a carrier publishes a schedule of minimum rates, a filing of the schedule as to all contracts which are at the same rates as in the schedule is sufficient if a list of the names and addresses of the shippers is also furnished; as to any contracts in excess of those published rates, however, a memorandum must be submitted. If the information required by this paragraph has previously been filed with an OPA office, a statement identifying the office where filed will be sufficient compliance with this section. Any rates established under section 5 (b) or (c) or section 6 (a) or (b) subsequent to the effective date of this regulation shall be reported in the manner provided above, together with a reference to the name and rate publication of the competing carrier.

(c) Rate reports. Reports of rates entered into by agreement with the shipper, as permitted by sections 5 (d), 6 (c), and 9 (a) of this regulation shall be entitled "Rate Report Pursuant to Maximum Price Regulation 566." The report shall be filed in duplicate and shall contain the following information:

 Name and address of carrier, indicating whether an individual, partnership, or corporation.

(2) Brief description of business indicating operating authority and permit numbers.

(3) Names and addresses of customers to be served.

(4) Commodity to be carried, points of origin and destination, distances over actual route of movement, and rate agreed upon.

(5) The rate formerly applying on the particular movement if it can be determined under this regulation.

(6) Description of any special service involved, such as split pick-ups and deliveries. (7) Probable volume of movement under each rate.

(8) Probable frequency of movement under each rate.

(9) Common carrier rates for the same or similar deliveries, with reference to tariff authorities for such rates.

(10) Statement of facts in justification of price agreed upon, specifically indicating all relevant cost factors.

(11) Under what section of this regulation the report is being filed.

If the report is filed under section 9 (a), it shall also be accompanied by a statement, addressed to the Office of Price Administration and signed by the purchaser of the service, that any increase in the cost of the transportation service resulting from the reported price shall in no way be reflected in an increase in the maximum price of the commodity or service which the shipper sells, whether by reason of transportation allowances permitted in the applicable OPA maximum price regulations or petitions for amendment.

SEC. 13. Relation to other regulations. This regulation supersedes the General Maximum Price Regulation and Supplementary Regulations 14 and 15 issued thereunder as to the services described in section 2 of this regulation.

SEC. 14. Geographical applicability. This regulation applies to the 48 States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 15. Compliance with the regulation—(a) No transportation service above maximum prices. Regardless of any contract, agreement, or other obligation, no person subject to this regulation shall transport liquid commodities (except milk) in tank trucks as a contract carrier at rates higher than the maximum prices established by this regulation. Lower rates than the maximum, however, may be charged or paid.

(b) Evasion. No person shall evade this regulation directly or indirectly, whether by payment or charges for commissions, extra services, or by decreasing the services, by tying agreements, or other trade understandings; or in any other way.

(c) Enforcement. Persons violating any provisions of this regulation are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions and suits for treble damages provided for by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

(d) Licensing. The provisions of Licensing Order No. 1 licensing all persons who make sales under price control are applicable to all carriers subject to this regulation. A carrier's license may be suspended for violations of the license of one or more applicable price schedules or regulations. A carrier whose license or regulations. A carrier whose license is suspended may not during the period of suspension furnish any service for which his license has been suspended.

SEC. 16. General amendments. Any person seeking a general modification of this regulation may file a petition for amendment in accordance with Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1, as amended, issued by the Office of Price Administration.

This regulation shall become effective November 16, 1944.

NOTE: All record-keeping and reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 11th day of November 1941.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17290; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:42 a. m.]

PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES [Rev. SR 14 to GMPR, Amdt. 186]

CERTAIN BULK MALT SYRUPS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Section 1.30 is added to read as follows:

SEC. 1.30 Certain liquid and dry malt syrups sold in bulk. (a) This section applies only to malt syrups prepared from an infusion of barley malt (sprouted barley), with or without other cereals, concentrated to a moisture content of approximately 20% to 50% in liquid form and approximately 3% to 5% in dry form and packed in bulk, that is in containers of 10 pounds or more capacity. Such syrups may possess varying degrees of diastatic activity or may be non-diastatic. Enzymatically-treated syrups, to which section 1.22 of this regulation applies, are not included in this section.

(b) The maximum prices for producers on sales of bulk malt syrups to which this section applies, per pound, shall be the total of:

(1) The producer's maximum price as established by § 1499.2 of the General Maximum Price Regulation for an identical quantity on sales to the same class of purchasers; plus:

(2) (i) For liquid malt syrup_ \$0.0052 (ii) For dry malt syrup_ 0.0069

(c) Producers who increase their prices under the provisions of this section shall mail or otherwise supply a copy of this section to each purchaser prior to or at the time of the first delivery to such purchaser.

This amendment shall become effective November 16, 1944.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17289; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:42 a. m.]

PART 1346—BUILDING MATERIALS [RMPR 206, Amdt. 9]

VITRIFIED CLAY SEWER PIPE AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

A statement of considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

^{*}Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration,

Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 206 is amended in the following respects:

- 1. Paragraph (a) of section 4.1 is amended by deleting the present subparagraph (4) and adding new subparagraphs (4) and (5), to read as follows:
- (4) In the case of sewer pipe products sold f. o. b. factory on a "pick-up basis," or for "less-than-carload shipments by rail" within the Southern area as defined in section 6.1 below, sellers may add 12.3 percent to the highest prices charged during the month of March 1942 for the same quality, kind, and quantity of sewer pipe products delivered to purchasers of the same class.
- (5) Maximum prices for the sale of sewer pipe products sold f. o. b. factory on a "pick-up basis," except within the St. Louis Metropolitan Area, and for "less-than-carload shipments by rail" into all the areas of the United States not specifically covered by subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) above, shall be a price not in excess of the highest price charged for delivery on a "pick-up basis" and for "less-than-carload shipment by rail" during the month of March 1942 for the same quality, kind, and quantity of sewer pipe products delivered to purchasers of the same class.
- 2. The first sentence of section 6.2 is amended to read as follows:
- SEC. 6.2 List prices. The list prices of sewer pipe products when delivery to the purchaser is within the Southern area shall be as shown in the following tables numbered 1 to 12, inclusive. Each item shown in the tables of list prices carries a discount number which is shown opposite such item in the right-hand column and/or columns of each table.
- 3. Table No. 1 of section 6.2 is amended to read as follows:

TABLE 1—SEWER PIPE, STANDARD STRENGTH: ASTM SPECIFICATION C13-40

Inside		Per	Disc	ount o.
(inches)		foot	No.1 pipe	No.2 pipe
4 6 8	2 ft, long 2 ft, and 21/4 ft, long	\$0.20	1 1	8 3
10 12	2½ ft. and 3 ft. long	.50 .70 .90	1 1	33 34 4 4
15 18 21	2½ ft. and 3 ft. long	1.50 2.10 2.80	1 1 2 2 2 2 2	4
24	2½ ft. and 3 ft. long	3. 60	2	4

4. Section 6.2 is amended to add the following Tables Nos. 11 and 12, to follow directly after Table 10:

TABLE 11-SEWER PIPE, EXTRA STRENGTH; ASTM SPECIFICATION C200-44T

Nomi- nal		Per	Disc N	ount o.
diameter (inches)		foot		No.2 pipe
4 6 8 10 12 15 18 21 24	2-2½ ft. long 2-2½-3 ft. long 3 ft. long 3 ft. long 3 ft. long 3 ft. long 3-4 ft. long 3-4 ft. long 3-4 ft. long	\$0. 25 .40 .60 .85 1. 05 1. 70 2. 60 3. 60 4. 60	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2	3333344444

TABLE 12-SEWER PIPE FITTINGS, EXTRA STRENGTH: ASTM SPECIFICATION C200-44T

Nominal diameter (inches)	Curves and el- bows (each)	36 curves (each)	14 curves or elbows (each)	Y's or T's 3' length (each)	Discount No.
	\$1, 13 1, 80 3, 00		\$1.13 1.80 3.00	1 \$1.00 2 1.60 3.30	1
0	4. 25 5. 25	\$6,80	4. 25 5, 25 13. 60 20. 80	4. 68 5. 78 9. 35 14. 30	1 1 2 2
With inlet 12" and smaller		14.40	28, 80 36, 80	19. 80 25. 30	2 2

14" T's or Y's, 1ft, length only.
16" T's or Y's, 1½ ft, length only. T's and Y's 3' long with inlet larger than 12", each at price of 8 feet of pipe of same diameter; double T's and Y's, 50% more than single T's and Y's of the same diameter of pipe and inlet.

5. The table of percentage discounts in section 6.3 is amended to read as fol-

Dis- count No.	North Caro- lina	South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama	Tennes-	North Flor- ida, Missis- sippi, Lou- isiana (east of Missis- sippi River)	South Florida
1	40	38	39	38	33
2	33	33	33	27	16
3	42	40	41	40	35
4	35	35	35	29	18
5	40	38	38	38	33
6	40	38	38	38	33
7	24	21	21	21	16

6. The first paragraph of section 6.4 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 6.4 Maximum prices. Maximum prices for sewer pipe products delivered at purchaser's destination shall be determined by applying to the list price in tables 1 to 12, inclusive, the discounts as determined in section 6.3 hereof in accordance with the following rules:

7. A new section 6.5 is added to read as follows:

Sec. 6.5 Maximum prices for resellers of sewer pipe products. Any person purchasing sewer pipe products for resale in the same form may add to his maximum prices established on or prior to November 18, 1944, an amount not exceeding the actual dollars-and-cents increased cost to him resulting from the increase in maximum prices permitted manufacturers of sewer pipe products by Amendment No. 9, affecting sections 4.1 (a), 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4, as amended, of this regulation.

This Amendment No. 9 shall become effective November 18, 1944.

Issued this 13th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES, Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17353; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:34 a. m.]

PART 1351-FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

(FPR 1, Amdt. 14 to Supp. 71)

PACKED FRUITS, BERRIES AND VEGETABLES OF THE 1944 AND LATER PACKS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, has been issued and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Supplement 7 to Food Products Regulation No. 1 is amended in the following respects:

- 1. The table in section 1 (a) is amended in the following respects:
- a. In item 6, the phrase "Cherries, sweet (California only)" in Column 2 is amended to read as follows:

Sweet Cherries, light unpitted, California, Oregon and Washington only.

b. In item 11, the phrase "Bartlett pears, halves (peeled), quarters (peeled), and diced, (California only)" in Column 2 is amended to read as follows:

Bartlett pears, halves (peeled), quarters (peeled), and diced, California only;

Bartlett pears, halves (peeled), Oregon and Washington only.

2. Table 6 of Appendix A to section 15 is amended to read as follows:

TABLE 6-CONVERSION FROM TIN TO GLASS

[Dollars per dozen containers]

If you can figure a price for a can size in this column,

To get a price for a glass container size in this column, add (or subtract) the indicated amount.

No. 2½ can_____ 2½ glass—add \$0.15 per dozen. No. 2½ can______ 303 glass—subtract \$0.37 per dozen.

3. Table 6 of Appendix E to section 15 is amended to read as follows:

TABLE 6-CONVERSION FROM TIN TO GLASS

[Dollars per dozen containers]

If you can figure a price for a can size in this column. No. 21/2 can_____ No. 2 can___

To get a price for a glass container size in this column.

2½ glass—add \$0.15 per dozen. 303 glass—add \$0.02 per dozen.

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of 19 F.R. 9493, 9613, 10194, 10356, 10497, 11537, 11793, 11901, 12125, 12263, 12267.

Price Administration. 10630, 10709, 10714, 10921, 11109, 11534, 11535,

FEDERAL REGISTER, Tuesday, November 14, 1944

Table 6 of Appendix B to section 16 is amended to read as follows: TABLE 6-CONVERSION FROM TIN TO GLASS

[Dollars per dozen containers]

	To get a pi	To get a price for the glass container size at the head of a column below, add (or subtract) the indicated amount	ass containe r subtract) t	r size at the	head of a col	umn below,
If you can figure a price for a can size in this column		No. 2½ glass			No. 303 glass	
	Halves	Whole	Whole	Halves	Whole	Whole
No. 2½ cans.	+\$0.20	+\$0.20	+\$0.20	-\$0.68	+\$0.20 -\$0.68	-\$0.65

5. Appendix C to section 16 is amended in the following respects:

is a. In Table 1, the footnote reference "Prices to be announced later" to Area 2

b. In Table 3, Area 2 is added to read as follows:

AREA 2

\$13.08-\$13.22 11.77-12.77 10.80-11.56 6.76-7.14 Price ranges No. 10 cans Permitted \$4.82 3.89 \$3.63-\$4.01 3.39-3.63 3.07-3.37 Price ranges No. 2½ cans Permitted 11.28 Style and grade Light (unpitted):

c. In Table 4, Area 2 is added to read as follows:

AREA 2

\$6.95 Water \$11.18 Standard No. 10 cans \$12.27 Choice \$13, 15 Fancy 83.22 Standard No. 21/2 cans \$3,51 Choice \$3.82 Fancy Light (unpitted).

Table 5 is amended in the following respects: Area 1 is amended to read as follows: P. G

To convert from a can size in this column	To a can siz	e listed at the	To a can size listed at the head of a column below multiply by the appropriate conversion factor	sion factor	multiply by
	8-ounce	8-ounce No. 1 tall No. 2		No. 21/2	No. 10
8-ounce No. 1 fall No. 2 No. 23-5 No. 10-6	0.35	0.59	0.74	2.88 1.71 1.36 1.36	02 02 4 00 02 05 5 5

AREA 2

ii. Area 2 is added to read as follows:

To convert from a can size in this column	To a can siza	e listed at the the approj	head of a col	To a can size listed at the head of a column below, multiply by the appropriate conversion factor	multiply by
	8-оппов	No. 1 tall	No. 2	No. 21/5	No. 10
8-otmoe No. 1 tall No. 2 ts No. 2 ts No. 10	0.35	0.69	F 0	2.88 1.71 1.36 1.36	8 4 5 5 8 4 5 5 8 4 5 5 8 8 4 5 5 8 8 4 5 5 8 8 4 5 5 8 8 8 8

e. In Table 6, the figure "-\$0.30" in the column headed "No. 303 glass" and opposite "No. 2½" is amended to read "-\$0.90". f. In Table 8, Area 2 is added to read as

follows:

AREA 2

No. 10 cans	\$0.88 1.09 4.23
No. 235 cans	\$0.31
Style and grade	Light (unpitted): Fancy and choice. Choice and standard. Standard and water.

6. In Table 6 of Appendix D to Section 16, the figure "-0.30" in the column headed "No. 303 glass" and opposite "No. 2½" is amended to read "-\$0.60".

7. Appendix E to section 16 is amended in the following respects

the "Explanation of how maximum prices are figured for Bartlett pears, halves (peeled), quarters (peeled), and diced" is amended to read as follows: a. The first undesignated paragraph in

This appendix includes the specific pricing (peeled), quarters (peeled), and diced, produced in the state of California, and for packed Bartlett pears, halves (peeled), in the states of Washington and Oregon. It provisions for packed Bartlett pears,

haives (peeled) produced in the latter two states, nor to packed spiced, whole or pickled pears, or Bartlett pear compote, produced in than California, Washington and Oregon, to any style of pack of Bartlett pears other than produced in states other pears Bartlett any area.

b. The paragraph headed "How conversions are made for style of pack" is amended in the following respects:

made for style of pack" is amended to i. The heading "How conversions read as follows:

How conversions are made for style of pack of Bartlett pears, halves (peeled), quarters (peeled), and diced, produced in California only.

ii. The following sentence is added, immediately after the paragraph heading:

The provisions of this paragraph apply only to conversions for the designated styles of pack of Bartlett pears produced in California. c. In Table 1, Area 2 is added to read

2. Washington and Oregon. as follows:

text following the table for Area 1, Area d. In Table 3, immediately after 2 is added to read as follows:

AREA 2

	No. 2	No. 2½ cans	No.	No. 10 esns
Style and grade	Permitted	Price ranges	Permitted	Price ranges
### Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid Pack Pie. Solid P	88 8 12 78	30.89 \$3.14.83.34 .78 2.82-2.30 .75 2.82-2.30 .65 2.23-2.37		\$3.33 \$10.85-\$11.13 \$.11 9.91-10.15 \$.274 6.91-7.04 1.50 5.33-5.47 1.87 7.25-7.39

e. In Table 4, immediately after the text following the table for Area 1, Area 2 is added to read as follows:

AREA 2

	600	No. 2	6 cans	130			No. 10	cans		120
Style	Fancy	Choice	Stand- ard	Sec- onds	Fancy	Choice	Stand- ard	Water	Pie	Solid pack pie
Bartlett pears halves (peeled).	\$3. 24	\$2.97	\$2.68	\$2, 33	\$10.99	\$10.03	\$9.12	\$6.99	\$5. 40	\$7.82

f. In Table 5, the phrase "Area 1" is added immediately below the table heading. g. In Table 5, Area 2 is added to read as follows:

To convert from a can size in this column	To a can l	listed at the l	nead of a colu oriate convers	mn below m	ultiply by
A CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE S	8-ounce	No. 1 tall	No. 2	No. 21/2	No. 10
S-ounce				2,77 1,64	9. 14 8. 39
No. 2 4811	0.36 .11	0. 61 . 19	0.74 .22	1.35	4, 45 3, 29

h. In Table 6, the figure "-\$0.30" in the column headed "No. 303 glass" and opposite "No. 2½" is amended to read "-\$0.82".

i. In Table 8, Area 2 is added to read as follows:

AREA 2

Style and grade	No. 2½ cans	No. 10 cans
Bartlett pears, halves (peeled); Fancy and choice Choice and standard Standards and seconds Standard and water Standard and pie Standard and pie Standard and pie.	\$0.27 29 35	\$0.96 .91 2.13 3.72 1.80

8. In Table 6 of Appendix F to section 16. the figure "-\$0.30" in the column headed "No. 303 glass" and opposite "No. 21/2 cans" is amended to read "-\$0.83".

This amendment shall become effective November 16, 1944.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES. Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17313; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 4:12 p. m.]

> PART 1358-TOBACCO [MPR 260,1 Amdt. 11]

CIGARS, CIGAR CUTTINGS AND CLIPPINGS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal

Section 1358.102 (a) (2) of Maximum Price Regulation 260 is amended to read as follows:

(2) Any manufacturer may adopt, as the maximum retail price for a brand

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

¹7 F.R. 8997, 10255, 10475, 11113; 8 F.R. 1974, 2208, 4476; 9 F.R. 3037, 3710, 7060, 10583, 13288.

and size of domestic cigar of a March 1942 stated retail price listed in Column 1 of Appendix A, an amount less than that shown in Column 2 of Appendix A for that brand and size. In that event, if the adopted maximum retail price is stated in Column 2 of Appendix A, the manufacturer's maximum list price shall be the price stated in Column 3 of Appendix A corresponding to the adopted maximum retail price. If the adopted maximum retail price is not listed in Column 2, the manufacturer's maximum list price shall be:

(i) If the adopted maximum retail price is less than 10 cents each, the amount ascertained by multiplying the adopted maximum retail price per thou-

sand cigars by .8; or

(ii) If the adopted maximum retail price is 10 cents each or more, but less than 15 cents each, the amount ascertained by multiplying the adopted maximum retail price per thousand cigars by .75; or

(iii) If the adopted maximum retail price is 15 cents each or more, the amount ascertained by multiplying the adopted maximum retail price per thousand cigars by .77.

This amendment shall become effective November 13, 1944.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES. Administrator.

F. R. Doc. 44-17814; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 4:12 p. m.]

PART 1370-ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES [MPR 111, Amdt. 13]

NEW HOUSEHOLD VACUUM CLEANERS AND ATTACHMENTS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Maximum Price Regulation No. 111 is amended in the following respect:

Section 1370.3 is amended to read as

§ 1370.3 Adjustable pricing. A seller of household vacuum cleaners and attachments may agree to sell at prices which can be increased up to his maximum prices in effect at the time of delivery; but no person may, unless authorized by the Office of Price Administration, deliver or agree to deliver at prices to be adjustable upward in accordance with action taken by the Office of Price Administration after delivery. Such authorization may be given when a request for a change in the applicable maximum price is pending, but only if the authorization is necessary to promote distribution or production and if it will not interfere with the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended. The authorization may be given by the Administrator or by any official of the Office of Price Administration having authority to act upon the pending request for a change in the price or to give the authorization. The authorization will be given by order, except that it may be given by letter or telegram when the contemplated revision will be the granting of an individual application for adjustment.

This amendment shall become effective on the 18th day of November 1944.

Issued this 13th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES, Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17351; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:34 a. m.l

> Chapter XX-Office of Contract Settlement

> > [Reg. 7, Corr.]

FAIR COMPENSATION TO WAR CONTRACTORS FOR TERMINATION OF FIXED PRICE WAR SUPPLY CONTRACTS

1. The second sentence of paragraph 5 (c) (2) appearing on page 12287 of the FEDERAL REGISTER for Tuesday, October 10, 1944, should be changed from: "This will be especially helpful in cases or classes of cases where it is impossible to determine the amount of profit in accordance with principles stated in subparagraph (2), * * *" to read: "This will be especially helpful in cases or classes of cases where it is impossible to determine the amount of profit in accordance with principles stated in subparagraph (1), * * *."

2. The word "impending," as used in the last sentence of footnote 1, paragraph 2, appearing on page 12285, and in paragraph 8, appearing on page 12287 of the FEDERAL REGISTER for Tuesday, October 10, 1944, should be changed to "impeding."

> ROGER L. PUTNAM, Deputy Director.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17266; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 10:24 a m.]

Chapter XXII—Retraining and Reemployment Administration

[Order 1a 1]

CONTINUATION OF ORDERS, POLICIES, PRO-CEDURES AND AUTHORIZATIONS PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 9427

All duly constituted orders, policies, procedures, authorizations, and any other directions or instructions, in force and effect under the Retraining and Reemployment Administration created by Executive Order No. 9427 immediately prior to the time such Administration ceased to exist pursuant to section 605 (c), Public Law No. 458, 78th Congress, are hereby reestablished and continued in full force and effect under the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion unless and until changed, modified or superseded by constituted authority.

FRANK T. HINES, Administrator.

OCTOBER 10, 1944.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17260; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 3:02 p. m.]

[Order 21

ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY COUNCIL

1. Pursuant to authority granted in Title III of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 (Public Law No. 458, 78th Congress) to the Administrator of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, incident to the duties of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration as therein defined and as an aid to the execution thereof, there is hereby established, under the jurisdiction and direction of the Administrator, an Advisory Council. The Council will be comprised of one representative from each of the following agencies of the Federal government: the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, the War Manpower Commission, the Selective Service System, the Vet-erans Administration, the Civil Service Commission, the War Department, the Navy Department, the War Production Board, the Department of Agriculture, and the Federal Works Agency. Representatives from other departments or agencies of the government may be included as members of the Council from time to time as the Administrator may determine necessary or advisable.

2. Representatives of the agencies named will qualify for membership on the Council upon designation as such by the head of the respective agency and approval by the Administrator. One alternate may be named for each member and, upon qualification in like manner to members, may act in the place of his or her principal. The Administrator, or one designated by him for such purpose, will preside as Chairman of the Council.

3. It shall be the function of the members of the Advisory Council to give advisory counsel and all possible assistance to the Retraining and Reemployment Administration in the exercise of its functions as established by law in the general supervision and direction of the activities of all existing executive agencies (except the Veterans Administration and the Administrator of Veterans Affairs) authorized by law relating to retraining, reemployment, vocational education and vocational rehabilitation for the purpose of coordinating such activities and eliminating overlapping functions of such agencies together with coordinating the activities of existing Federal agencies with the activities of State and local agencies relating to retraining, reemployment, vocational education and vocational rehabilitation.

4. The Council will act in the same advisory capacity in any other matters placed before it for consideration by the Administrator in the exercise of his constituted authority, as Administrator of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration.

5. For the purposes as stated, the Advisory Council will convene upon call by the Administrator or in keeping with a schedule that may be established by the Administrator.

6. The Advisory Council, hereby established under the authority of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 (Public Law No. 458, 78th Congress) approved October 3, 1944, supersedes and replaces the Policy Board as provided for by Executive Order No. 9427, under date of February 24, 1944.

FRANK T. HINES, Administrator.

OCTOBER 31, 1944.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17261; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 3:02 p. m.]

TITLE 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chapter I-Coast Guard, Department of the Navy

PART 5—REGULATIONS, UNITED STATES
COAST GUARD AUXILIARY

REIMBURSEMENT IN CASE OF CONSTRUCTIVE OR ACTUAL TOTAL LOSS OF VESSEL

Pursuant to the authority contained in Public Law 447 and Public Law 451, 78th Congress, 2d Session, (58 Stat. 756, 759) the Regulations, United States Coast Guard Auxiliary (6 F.R. 1356), as amended, are hereby further amended as follows:

Section 5.5 (e) is amended to read as follows:

§ 5.5 Reimbursement for operating expense and damage. * * *

(e) Action in case of constructive or actual total loss of vessel. In case of the constructive or actual total loss of a vessel loaned by a Member, the Coast Guard will make payments, subject to the following conditions:

 A claim must be filed by the Member on forms to be supplied by the Coast Guard. (2) The claim must be filed on or before June 30, 1945.

(3) The District Coast Guard Officer, through such board as he may convene, shall consider each claim, and recommend to Coast Guard Headquarters that payment be made, where it is established:

(i) That the vessel was placed by the Member at the disposal of the Coast Guard:

(ii) That the Coast Guard, through a properly authorized person, accepted such vessel;

(iii) That at the time of the loss, the vessel was assigned to Coast Guard duty by the Coast Guard, through a properly authorized person;

(iv) That at the time of the loss, the vessel was in charge of a commissioned officer, chief warrant officer, warrant officer or petty officer of the Coast Guard or the Coast Guard Reserve;

(v) That responsibility for such loss

rests with the Coast Guard.

(4) The Commandant through such board as he may convene, shall examine the proceedings and recommendations of the local board, as approved by the District Coast Guard Officer.

(5) The Commandant shall make the final determination of the amount to be

paid the Member.

Dated: November 10, 1944.

R. R. Waesche, Vice Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard, Commandant.

Approved:

James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy.

[F. R. Doc.*44-17333; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 10:17 a. m.]

TITLE 46-SHIPPING

Chapter I—Coast Guard: Inspection and Navigation

Subchapter F-Marine Engineering

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS

Correction

In Federal Register Document 44-17124, appearing at page 13501 of the issue for Friday, November 10, 1944, the following changes should be made:

1. In § 51.20-9 the reference to § 51.19-3 (s) should read "§ 55.19-3 (s)."

2. In subparagraph (6) of § 55.19-3 (s) "manufacture," in the second line, should read "manufacturer."

Chapter III—War Shipping Administration

[Gen. Order 45, Supp. 1]

PART 306—GENERAL AGENTS AND AGENTS
FREIGHT BROKERAGE AND COMMISSIONS ON
FARES

Section 306.123 Freight brokerage is amended by striking out subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a), and substituting the following therefor:

Order 1 appears at 9 F.R. 5391.

(2) Sugar, metals, ores and bulk cargoes (including cargo owned by any department or agency of the Government, for the transportation of which a freight is paid) covered by bills of lading, charter party, or contract of affreightment, in the nearby trades, which includes Caribbean and Canadian: 1¼% of the base freight charges before all surcharges, war or otherwise: Provided, however, That:

(i) For services rendered during the period January 1, 1944, to and including November 30, 1944, brokerage shall not be paid on that portion of freight charges in excess of \$5.00 per manifest ton;

(ii) For services rendered on and after December 1, 1944, brokerage shall not be paid on that portion of the freight charges in excess of \$4.00 per manifest ton on sugar and \$5.00 per manifest ton on metals, ores and other bulk cargoes except sugar.

(E.O. 9054, 7 F.R. 837)

[SEAL]

E. S. LAND,

NOVEMBER 11, 1944.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17800; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:45 a. m.]

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION AND RAILROADS

Chapter I—Interstate Commerce Commission

[S. O. 253]

PART 97-ROUTING OF TRAFFIC

REROUTING OF TRAFFIC TO AND FROM POINTS ON, OR BY WAY OF CHICAGO, AURORA AND ELGIN RAILROAD CO. AND THE CHICAGO NORTH SHORE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1944.

It appearing, that, due to stoppage of work on the Chicago, Aurora and Elgin Railroad Company (A. A. Sprague and Bernard J. Fallon, Receivers) and the Chicago North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad Company (John B. Gallagher and Edward J. Quinn, Trustees) those carriers are unable to transport freight traffic to and from points on, or by way of their lines; in the opinion of the Commission an emergency exists requiring immediate action to best promote the service in the interest of the public and the commerce of the people.

It is ordered, that:

(a) Rerouting of freight traffic. All common carriers by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, operating in the State of Illinois and Wisconsin, shall forward freight traffic routed to, from or by way of the Chicago, Aurora and Elgin Railroad Company (A. A. Sprague and Bernard J. Fallon, Receivers) and the Chicago North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad Company (John B. Gallagher and Edward J. Quinn, Trustees), and which cannot be transported by said named carriers, by routes most

available to expedite its movement and prevent congestion, without regard to the routing thereof made by shippers or by carriers from which the traffic is received, and practices of said carriers with respect to car service are hereby suspended and superseded insofar only as conflicting with this order.

(b) Application. The provisions of this order shall apply to intrastate commerce as well as interstate commerce.

(c) That inasmuch as such disregard of routing is deemed to be due to carrier's disability, the rates applicable to traffic so forwarded by routes other than those designated by shippers, or by carriers from which the traffic is received, shall be the rates which were applicable at date of shipment over the routes so designated.

(d) Divisions of rates. In executing the orders and directions of the Commission provided for in this order, common carriers affected shall proceed, even though no division agreements are in effect, over the routes authorized; divisions shall be, during the time this order remains in force, voluntarily agreed upon by and between said carriers; and upon failure of said carriers to so agree, the divisions shall be hereinafter fixed by the Commission in accordance with pertinent authority conferred upon it by the Interstate Commerce Act. If division agreements now exist on the traffic affected, over the routes herein authorized they shall not be changed or affected by this order. (40 Stat. 101, secs. 402, 418, 41 Stat. 476, 485, secs. 4, 10, 54 Stat. 901, 912; 49 U.S.C. 1 (10)-(17), 15 (4))

It is further ordered that this order and direction shall become effective at 6:00 B. M., November 10, 1944; that copies thereof shall be served upon the Illinois and Wisconsin State regulatory bodies, upon the Chicago Aurora and Elgin Railroad Company (A. A. Sprague and Bernard J. Fallon, Receivers) and the Chicago North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad Company (John B. Gallagher and Edward J. Quinn, Trustees), and upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this order shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

By the Commission, Division 3. [SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,

W. P. BARTEL, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17301; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:44 a. m.]

[Rev. S. O. 243]

PART 95-CAR SERVICE

LIGHT-WEIGHING OF TANK CARS

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1944.

It appearing, that the light-weighing of tank cars is impeding the use, control,

supply, movement, and distribution of such cars; in the opinion of the Commission an emergency exists requiring immediate action to avoid a shortage of equipment and congestion of traffic; It is ordered, that:

Tank cars not to be light-weighed.

(a) No common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act shall light-weigh a tank car or tank cars on railroad owned track scales, nor shall railroad owned locomotives, engines or motors be utilized in the light-weighing of tank car or tank cars on industry owned scales.

(1) Exception. Any tank car may be light-weighed once on a railroad owned or an industry owned track scale to obtain the light-weight for the sole purpose of stenciling that light-weight on such tank car.

(b) Tariffs suspended. The operation of all tariff rules or regulations insofar as they conflict with the provisions of this order is hereby suspended.

(c) Announcement of suspension. Each of such railroads, or its agent, shall publish, file, and post a supplement in substantial accordance with the provisions of Rule 9 (k) of the Commission's Tariff Circular No. 20 (§ 141.9 (k) of this chapter) to each of its tariffs affected hereby, announcing the suspension as required by paragraph (b) herein.

(d) Application. This order shall apply to intrastate as well as interstate commerce. (40 Stat. 101, sec. 402, 41 Stat. 476, sec. 4, 54 Stat. 901; 49 U.S.C. 1

(10)-(17))

It is further ordered, that this order shall become effective at 12:01 a, m., November 20, 1944 and shall vacate and supersede Service Order No. 243 on the effective date hereof; that a copy of this order and direction shall be served upon each State regulatory body and upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and pier diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17354; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:37 a. m.]

Notices

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Internal Revenue.

RELIEF FROM EXCESS PROFITS TAX BECAUSE OF INADEQUATE EXCESS PROFITS CREDIT

ALLOWANCES DURING FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1944

Correction

The following changes should be made in Federal Register Documents 44-14865 and 44-16695, appearing at pages 11856 and 13069 of the issues of September 28, 1944 and November 2, 1944:

1. Issue of September 28, 1944. On page 11859 under the heading "18th District of Ohio" the item "The Alliance Manufacturing Co., Alliance, Ohio" should read, in column 2, "Electrical specialties and hardware" instead of "Electric specialties and hardware."

Under the same heading "Steamship" is misspelled in the item "The Jupiter Steamship Co., Cleveland, Ohio."

On the same page under the heading "Second District of Texas" the item "Oklahoma Contracting Company" should read, in column 3, "12-31-1941" instead of "12-31-1940."

2. Issue of November 2, 1944. On page 13069 the date in the heading of the document should read "June" instead of "July". "International" in the second line of the text should read "Internal."

On page 13071 under the heading "Massachusetts" the second "and" in column 2 of the item "Byfield Felting Company, 217 Jackson Street, Lowell, Massachusetts" should be omitted.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Wage and Hour Division.

Definition of "Area of Production"

NOTICE OF HEARING ON PROPOSED

AMENDMENT

Pursuant to section 13 (a) (10) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division. United States Department of Labor, issued regulations, Part 536, Title 29, Chapter V, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, defining the "area of production." In Addison, et al. v. Holly Hill Fruit Products, Inc., 64 S. Ct. 1215, the United States Supreme Court held these regulations to be invalid on the ground that the "area of production" could not be defined in terms of the number of employees in the plant, and remanded the case to the District Court "with instructions to hold it until the Administrator, by making a valid determination of the area with all deliberate speed, acts within the authority given him by Congress." With a view to carrying out the duty imposed upon the Administrator by section 13 (a) (10) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and by the order of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Addison, et al. v. Holly Hill Fruit Products, Inc., it is proposed to revise the definition of the "area of production" as used in such section insofar as fresh fruits and vegetables are concerned. In accordance with this purpose,

Notice is hereby given, that it has been proposed that the "area of production" as defined in § 536.2 (a), Part 536, Title 29, Chapter V, Code of Federal Regulations, be redefined with respect to fresh fruits and vegetables as follows:

An individual shall be regarded as employed within the area of production within the meaning of section 13 (a) (10), if he is so engaged in an establishment which is located in a county in

which the total of the acreage harvested in all fruits and vegetables is 20 percent or more of the crop land harvested (according to the latest official United States Census of Agriculture), and is located in the open country or in a rural community. As used in this paragraph "open country" or "rural community" shall not include any city or town of 2,500 or greater population according to the latest available United States Census, or any area within:

3 miles of a town or city with a population of 2,500 to 9,999, or 6 miles of a city with a population of 10,000 to 24,999, or 10 miles of a city with a population of 25,000 to 99,999, or 20 miles of a city with a population of 100,000 or greater as measured by the shortest usable road from the town or city limits;

It has also been proposed that the "area of production" is defined in § 536.2 (a) be redefined with respect to fresh fruits and vegetables as follows:

An individual shall be regarded as employed in the area of production within the meaning of section 13 (a) (10), if he is so engaged in an establishment which is located in the open country or in a rural community and which obtained during the workweek 95 percent or more of the dollar value of its products from farms in its immediate locality. As used in this paragraph "open country" or "rural community" shall not include any city or town of 2,500 or greater population according to the latest available United States Census or any area within:

3 miles of a fown or city with a population of 2,500 to 9,989, or 6 miles of a city with a population of 10,000 to 24,999, or 10 miles of a city with a population of 25,000 to 99,990, or 20 miles of a city with a population of 100,000 or greater measured by the shortest usable road from the town or city limits:

and "immediate locality" shall mean any distance, as measured by the shortest usable road. of not more than:

10 miles in a state with a density of population of more than 50 per square mile, or 15 miles in a state with a density of population.

15 miles in a state with a density of population 20 to 50 per square mile, or 20 miles in a state with a density of population less than 20 per square mile according to the latest available United States Census.

A hearing will be held on December 12, 1944 at 10 a.m. in the National Head-quarters Office, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, United States Department of Labor, 165 West 46th Street, New York, New York before the Administrator or a presiding officer designated by him for the purpose of receiving evidence and hearing argument on the questions whether either of the foregoing alternative definitions of the "area of production" with respect to fresh fruits and vegetables shall be adopted by the Administrator and, if not, what other definition shall be issued by him.

Any interested person may appear at the hearing to offer evidence, *Provided*, That such person shall file with the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, 165 West 46th Street, New York 19, New York, not later than December 2, 1944, a notice of his intention to appear containing the following information:

1. The name and address of the person appearing and the branch of the industry in which he is concerned;

2. If such person is appearing in a representative capacity, the names and addresses of the persons or organizations he is representing;

3. Whether he is appearing in support of or in opposition to either or both of the proposed alternative amendments, and what other amendments, if any, he is proposing; and

4. The approximate amount of time he will require for his presentation.

Written statements in lieu of personal appearance may be mailed to the Administrator, provided that all such statements shall be filed with the Administrator prior to the date of the hearing.

Copies of the following report will upon written request to the Administrator be made available to any interested person.

Area of production: Fresh fruits and vegetables, November 1944, prepared by the Economics Branch, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, United States Department of Labor.

This report will be made a part of the record of the hearing.

Signed at New York, New York, this 8th day of November 1944.

L. METCALFE WALLING, Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17262; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 4:42 p. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COM-MISSION.

[Docket No. 6691]

MONROE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOTICE OF HEARING

Correction

The Federal Communications Commission docket number for Federal Register Document No. 44-16949, appearing at page 13214 of the issue for Tuesday, November 7, 1944, should read as set forth above.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION.

[Docket No. G-590] KENTUCKY NATURAL GAS CORP. NOTICE OF APPLICATION

NOVEMBER 9, 1944.

Notice is hereby given that on November 2, 1944, Kentucky Natural Gas Corporation, a Delaware corporation, having its principal place of business in Owensboro, Kentucky, filed with the Federal Power Commission its application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, for authority to sell and deliver natural gas to Indiana Gas and Chemical Corporation at Terre Haute, Indiana, for resale by the latter to the Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should, on or before November 25, 1944, file with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., a petition or protest in accordance with the rules of practice and regulations under the Natural Gas Act.

[SEAL]

LEON M. FUQUAY, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17265; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 9:49 a. m.]

[Docket No. IT-5909]

FLORIDA POWER CORP.

ORDER POSTPONING DATE OF HEARING

NOVEMBER 8, 1944.

Upon consideration of telegrams received November 7, 1944, from Florida Power Corporation and the City of Quincy requesting a postponement of the hearing in the above-docketed matter now scheduled for November 15, 1944; and

It appearing to the Commission that: Good cause has been shown for the postponement of the hearing in the above-

entitled matter;

The Commission orders that: The public hearing heretofore set for November 15, 1944, in this matter be and the same is hereby postponed to December 1, 1944, at 10:00 a. m. (e. w. t.) in the Commission's Hearing Room, Hurley-Wright Building, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

LEON M. FUQUAY, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17330; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 9:59 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. G-567, G-568, G-569, G-570, G-571, G-572, G-573, G-581 and G-582]

HOPE NATURAL GAS CO.

ORDER CONSOLIDATING PROCEEDINGS AND FIXING DATE OF HEARING

NOVEMBER 7, 1944.

(a) Upon consideration of the application filed by Hope Natural Gas Company (hereinafter sometimes referred to as "applicant") on August 12, 1944, Docket No. G-567, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, authorizing the construction and operation of the following described facilities:

A compressor station known as Lee Compressor Station constructed during the latter part of 1943, adjacent to applicant's transmission line H-255 near Odaville, Jackson County, West Virginia, consisting mainly of one vertical gas engine of 1,000 horsepower to which are attached four low-stage compressors, gas and water coolers and appurtenant equipment and buildings; and

(b) Upon consideration of the application filed by Hope Natural Gas Company on August 12, 1944, Docket No. G-568, for a certificate of public con-

venience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, authorizing the construction and operation of the following described facilities:

(i) At its existing Fink Compressor Station in Lewis County, West Virginia, applicant has installed three high pressure gas compressors, scrubbers and coolers to replace low pressure equipment; and one 20" x 36" 500 horsepower gas engine, gas compressor and appurtenant equipment.

(ii) At its existing Marts Compressor Station in Lewis County, West Virginia, applicant has installed one high pressure gas compressor to replace low pressure

equipment.

(iii) Applicant has constructed 9.4 miles of 12-inch high pressure pipe line between Fink Compressor Station and Marts Compressor Station and has removed the pipe line formerly connecting the said two compressor stations; and

(c) Upon consideration of the following applications filed by Hope Natural Gas Company on August 12, 1944, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, seeking permission and approval to abandon certain facilities described in such applications as follows:

(1) Docket No. G-569. At its Hastings Compressor Station located in Wetzel County, West Virginia, Applicant has abandoned one 1,625 horsepower Snow engine and attached 251/4" x 60" gas compressor, together with appurtenant

piping equipment.

(2) Docket No. G-570. Applicant proposes to abandon its Kinsey Compressor Station located in Marion County, West Virginia, consisting of one 80 horse-power Clark and Norton gas engine to which is attached one 13" x 24" Clark and Norton compressor together with appurtenant equipment and miscellaneous piping and structures.

(3) Docket No. G-571. At its Hawkins Compressor Station located i Marion County, West Virginia, applicant proposes to abandon two 150 horsepower Bessemer gas engines and attached gas compressors, one 6" x 12" Gould water pump and appurtenant piping equip-

ment.

(4) Docket No. G-572. Applicant proposes to abandon its Macfarlan Compressor Station located in Ritchie County, West Virginia, consisting of one 80 horse-power Clark Brothers gas engine and attached 11" x 20" Clark and Norton compressor, gas scrubber, air compressor and engine tanks and miscellaneous piping and structures.

(5) Docket No. G-573. At its Smithburg Compressor Station located in Doddridge County, West Virginia, applicant has abandoned one 470 horsepower National Transit gas engine and attached 17" x 36" gas compressor, gas cooler, a part of the pump house structure and miscellaneous station piping; and

(d) Upon consideration of the following applications filed by Hope Natural Gas Company on September 27, 1944, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, seeking permission and approval to abandon certain facilities described in such applications as follows:

(1) Docket No. G-581. Applicant proposes to abandon its Coxx Mills Compressor Station located in Gilmer County, West Virginia, consisting of one 60 horsepower Clark and Norton gas engine and attached 9" x 20" Clark Brothers compressor, water pumps, air compressor tanks, miscellaneous station piping, valves and structures.

(2) Docket No. G-582. Applicant proposes to abandon its Indian Creek Compressor Station located in Monongalia County, West Virginia, consisting of two 80 horsepower Clark and Norton gas engines and attached 10" x 24" Clark and Norton compressors, two 60 horsepower Clark and Norton gas engines and attached Clark and Norton compressors, and air compressors and engines, tanks, boiler, generator equipment and miscellaneous station piping, valves and structures; and

It appearing to the Commission that: Good cause exists for consolidating the above-docketed matters for purpose of hearing.

The Commission orders that:

(A) All of the above-docketed matters be and they are hereby consolidated for the purpose of hearing.

(B) A public hearing be held commencing on December 12, 1944, at 10:00 a.m., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, P. C., respecting the matters involved and the issues presented in these proceedings.

(C) Interested State commissions may participate in this hearing as provided in § 67.4 of the provisional rules of practice and regulations under the Natural

Gas Act.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

LEON M. FUQUAY, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17329; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 9:59 a.m.]

[Project No. 1417]

THE CENTRAL NEBRASKA PUBLIC POWER AND IRRIGATION DISTRICT

ORDER POSTPONING HEARING

NOVEMBER 7, 1944.

Upon application filed October 24, 1944, by The Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District for post-ponement of the hearing now scheduled for November 28, 1944, on its application for rehearing of the Commission's order of August 15, 1944, denying exemption from payment of annual charges due under the license for Project No. 1417 for the calendar year 1943; and

It appearing that: Good cause has been shown for the requested postponement; and the hearing should also cover the annual charges due under the license for Project No. 1417 for the calendar year 1942, the exemption from payment of which was denied by the Commission's order of February 15, 1944;

order of February 15, 1944;

It is ordered, That the hearing scheduled for November 28, 1944, be and it is hereby postponed to January 15, 1945, at the same time and place, and broadened

to include the licensee's application for exemption from payment of annual charges due under the license for Project No. 1417 for the calendar year 1942.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

LEON M. FUQUAY, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17328; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 9:58 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. G-440 and G-591] UNITED FUEL GAS CO., ET AL. ORDER POSTPONING HEARING

NOVEMBER 7, 1944.

In the matters of United Fuel Gas Company, Warfield Natural Gas Company, Cincinnati Gas Transportation Company, and Huntington Development and Gas Company, Docket No. G-440; and United Fuel Gas Company, Warfield Natural Gas Company, and Cincinnati Gas Transportation Company, Docket No. G-591.

Upon consideration of the application made November 6, 1944, by counsel for the Respondents, requesting a postponement of the hearing in the abovedocketed matters now scheduled to be resumed November 22, 1944; and

It appearing to the Commission that: Good cause has been shown for the postponement of the hearing in the abovedocketed matters;

The Commission orders that: The public hearing heretofore scheduled to be resumed November 22, 1944, in these matters be and the same is hereby postponed to December 5, 1944, at 10:00 a. m., in the Commission's Hearing Room, Hurley-Wright Building, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

LEON M. FUQUAY, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17327; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 9:58 a. m.]

[Project No. 1256]

LOUP RIVER PUBLIC POWER DISTRICT ORDER POSTPONING HEARING

NOVEMBER 7, 1944.

Upon application filed October 30, 1944, by Loup River Public Power District for postponement of the hearing now scheduled for November 28, 1944, on its application for rehearing of the Commission's order of August 15, 1944, denying exemption from payment of annual charges due under the license for Project No. 1256 for the calendar year 1943; and

It appearing that: Good cause has been shown for the requested postponement; and the hearing should also cover the annual charges due under the license for Project No. 1256 for the calendar year 1942, the exemption from payment of which was denied by the Commission's order of February 15, 1944.

It is ordered, That: The hearing scheduled for November 28, 1944, be and it is hereby postponed to January 15, 1945,

at the same time and place, and broadened to include the licensee's application for exemption from payment of annual charges due under the license for Project No. 1256 for the calendar year 1942.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

LEON M. FUQUAY, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17326; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 9:58 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-593]

MANUFACTURERS LIGHT AND HEAT-CO.
ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING

NOVEMBER 10, 1944.

Upon consideration of the application filed November 9, 1944, by The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company (a new corporation hereinafter referred to as "Applicant") for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 (c) of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, to authorize Applicant's acquisition and its operation of all the facilities of The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company (constituent company), Greensboro Gas Company, Manufacturers Gas Company, Pennsylvania Fuel Supply Company and Fayette County Gas Company;

The Commission orders that:

(A) A public hearing be held commencing on November 27, 1944, at 10:00 a.m., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, Hurley-Wright Building, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented in this proceeding;

(B) Interested State commissions may participate in said hearing as provided in § 67.4 of the provisional rules of practice and regulations under the Natural

Gas Act.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

LEON M. FUQUAY, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17346; Filed Nov. 13, 1944; 11:23 a. m.]

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

[Docket No. 4714] JOHN HANLEY

ORDER APPOINTING TRIAL EXAMINER AND FIX-ING TIME AND PLACE FOR TAKING TESTI-

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 9th day of November A. D. 1944.

9th day of November A. D. 1944.

Whereas, this matter having been reopened for the taking of further testimony under date of September 22, 1944, pursuant to authority vested in the Federal Trade Commission.

It is ordered, That J. Earl Cox, a trial examiner of this Commission, be and he hereby is designated and appointed to take testimony and receive evidence in this proceeding and to perform all other duties authorized by law;

It is further ordered, That the taking of testimony be set to begin on Monday, December 4, 1944, at ten-o'clock in the forenoon of that day (eastern standard time) in Room 859, Federal Building, Detroit, Michigan.

Upon completion of testimony for the Federal Trade Commission, the trial examiner is directed to proceed immediately to take testimony and evidence on behalf of the respondent. The trial examiner will then close the case and make his supplemental report upon the evidence.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

OTIS B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17264; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 9:43 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMIS-SION.

[S. O. 70-A, Special Permit 681]

RECONSIGNMENT OF POTATOES AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (f) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.35, 8 F.R. 14624) of Service Order No. 70-A of October 22, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To disregard entirely the provisions of Service Order No. 70-A insofar as it applies to the reconsignment at Kansas City, Missouri, November 8, 1944, by R. E. Shewmake Produce Company, of car URT 16758, potatoes, now on the CB&Q Railroad, to R. E. Shewmake Produce Company, St. Louis, Missouri (CB&Q).

The waybill shall show reference to this special permit,

A copy of this special permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of November 1944.

V. C. CLINGER,
Director,
Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17302; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:44 a. m.]

[S. O. 70-A, Special Permit 682]

RECONSIGNMENT OF POTATOES AT CHICAGO,

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (f) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.35, 8 F.R. 14624) of Service Order No. 70-A of October 22, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act: To disregard entirely the provisions of Service Order No. 70-A insofar as it applies to the reconsignment at Chicago, Illinois, November 9, 1944, by Bacon Brothers, of car FGE 37634, potatoes, now on the C&NW Wood Street Terminal, to Kroger Grocery, Carbondale, Illinois (I. C.).

The waybill shall show reference to this special permit.

A copy of this special permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 9th day of November 1944.

V. C. CLINGER, Director, Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17303; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:44 a. m.]

APPOINTMENT OF PERMIT AGENTS FOR COTTON SHIPMENTS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (d) of Service Order No. 249, the following permit agents are hereby appointed to issue permits pursuant to paragraph (c) of said order:

93. F. P. Fisher, Jonesboro, Ark. 94. W. E. Trout, Shelby, Miss.

A copy of this notice has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of these appointments shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filling it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 9th day of November 1944.

Y. C. CLINGER, Director, Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17305; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:44 a. m.]

APPOINTMENT OF PERMIT AGENTS FOR COTTON SHIPMENTS

Notice of appointment of permit agents under Service Order No. 249.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (d) of Service Order No. 249, the following permit agents are hereby appointed to issue permits pursuant to paragraph (c) of said order:

95. L. E. Dohogne, Arbyrd, Mo. 96. F. P. Phillips, Columbus, Miss. 97. D. H. Hawkins, Indianola, Miss, 98. W. S. Turner, Wilson, Ark. 99. H. G. Stroud, Leachville, Ark.

A copy of this notice has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of these appointments shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of November 1944.

V. C. CLINGER, Director, Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17304; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:44 a, m.]

[S. O. 70-A, Special Permit 683] RECONSIGNMENT OF GRAPES AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (f) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.35, 8 F.R. 14624) of Service Order No. 70-A of October 22, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To disregard entirely the provisions of Service Order No. 70-A insofar as it applies to the reconsignment at Buffalo, New York, November 10, 1944, by P. F. E. Company, Chicago, Illinois, of car MDT 4624, grapes, now on the Eric Railroad to John Slavich Jr., Jersey City, N. J.

The waybill shall show reference to this special permit.

A copy of this special permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of November 1944.

V. C. CLINGER,
Director,
Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17355; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:37 a, m.]

[S. O. 70-A, Special Permit 684]

RECONSIGNMENT OF POTATOES AT NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (f) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.35, 8 F.R. 14624) of Service Order No. 70-A of October 22, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To disregard entirely the provisions of Service Order No. 70-A insofar as it applies to the reconsignment at North Platte, Nebraska, November 10, 1944, by National Produce Company, of cars PFE 44454, 37464, potatoes, now on the Union Pacific, to National Produce Company, Spencer, Iowa (UP-CMStP&P).

The waybills shall show reference to this special permit.

A copy of this special permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of November 1944.

V. C. CLINGER,
Director,
Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17356; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:37 a. m.]

[S. O. 70-A, Special Permit 685]

RECONSIGNMENT OF CARROTS AT CHICAGO, ILL.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (f) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.35, 8 F.R. 14624) of Service Order No. 70-A of October 22, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by rallroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To disregard entirely the provisions of Service Order No. 70-A insofar as it applies to the reconsignment at Chicago, Illinois, November 10, 1944, by Fry Distributing Company, of car FGE 32425, carrots, now on the Chicago Produce Terminal, to Dunn & Jarson, Detroit, Michigan, (Wabash).

Detroit, Michigan, (Wabash).

The waybill shall show reference to this special permit.

A copy of this special permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Divison of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of November 1944.

V. C. CLINGER,
Director,
Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17357; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:37 a. m.]

[S. O. 70-A, Special Permit 686]

RECONSIGNMENT OF PEARS AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (f) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.35, 8 F.R. 14624) of Service Order No. 70-A of October 22, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act: To disregard entirely the provisions of Service Order No. 70-A insofar as it applies to the reconsignment at New York, N. Y., November 10, 1944, by Jac. Vandenberg, of car URT 87222, pears, now on the Erie Railroad, to Boston, Massachusetts (Erie-NYNH&H).

The waybill shall show reference to this special permit.

A copy of this special permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 10'n day of November 1944.

V. C. CLINGER,
Director,
Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17358; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:37 a. m.]

[S. O. 70-A. Special Permit 687]

RECONSIGNMENT OF GRAPES AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph (f) of the first ordering paragraph (§ 95.35, 8 F.R. 14624) of Service Order No. 70-A of October 22, 1943, permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act:

To disregard entirely the provisions of Service Order No. 70-A insofar as it applies to the reconsignment at Kansas City, Missouri, November 10, 1944, by United Produce Company, of car PFE 94449, grapes, now on the Union Pacific Railroad, to United Produce Company, Chicago, Illinois (Wabash).

The waybill shall show reference to this special permit.

A copy of this special permit has been served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and notice of this permit shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of November 1944.

V. C. CLINGER,
Director,
Bureau of Service.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17359; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:37 a. m.]

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUS-TODIAN.

[Vesting Order 1668, Amdt.]

DIEDRICH AND ANNA BURGDORFF

In re: Three first mortgages on real properties, a claim and interest in insurance policies owned by Diedrich Burgdorff and Anna Burgdorff, his wife.

Vesting Order Number 1668, dated June 16, 1943, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows and not otherwise:

By deleting subparagraph 3-a in said Vesting Order Number 1668, as amended, and substituting therefor the following language:

a. A certain mortgage executed on December 24, 1924, by Antonio Cannella and Sons, Inc., a New York Corporation, as mortgagors, in favor of Julius Lehrenkrauss and Herman C. Lehrenkrauss, as mortgagees, and recorded on December 26, 1924 in the Register's Office of Kings County, New York, in Liber 5906 of Mortgages, page 351; which mortgage was assigned to Diedrich Burgdorff and Anna Burgdorff, his wife, as joint tenants, and recorded on December 30, 1933 in the Register's Office of Kings County, New York, in Liber 7840 of Mortgages, page 393,

All other provisions of said Vesting Order Number 1668, as amended, and all action taken on behalf of the undersigned in reliance thereon, pursuant thereto and under the authority thereof are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 9, 1944.

[SEAL] FRANCIS J. McNamara, Deputy Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17337; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:15 a. m.]

F. F. NORD

ORDER FOR AND NOTICE OF HEARING

Whereas, by Vested Order No. 500A-7 dated January 27, 1943 (9 F.R. 7874) the Alien Property Custodian vested, among other things, the entire copyright interests of F. F. Nord, author, and Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft m. b. H., publisher, in and to a publication entitled "Handbuch der Enzymiologie" and recited therein that said copyright is property in which F. F. Nord (nationality unknown) and Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft, a national of a foreign country (Germany) have an interest.

Whereas, F. F. Nord has filed a notice of claim on Form APC-1, claim No. 889, in which the claimant asserts that he is the originator, editor and author and has an interest in said publication; that said claimant is a citizen of Germany and has resided in the United States since April 8, 1940; that his present address is 2838 Decatur Avenue, New York 58. New York.

Now therefore; It is ordered, Pursuant to the regulations heretofore issued by the Alien Property Custodian, as amended, (8 F.R. 16709) that a hearing on said claim be held before the Vested Property Claims Committee or any member or members thereof on Tuesday, December 5, 1944 at 2:00 p. m., eastern war time, at the Office of Alien Property Custodian, 120 Broadway, New York (5), New York, to continue thereafter at such time and place as the Committee may determine; It is further ordered, That copies of this notice of hearing be served by registered mail upon the claimant and upon the persons designated in Paragraph 2 of the said notice of claim,

and be filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Any person desiring to be heard either in support of or in opposition to the claim may appear at the hearing, and is requested to notify the Vested Property Claims Committee, Office of Alien Property Custodian, National Press Building, 14th and F Streets NW., Washington (25), D. C., on or before November 27, 1944.

The foregoing characterization of the claim is for informational purposes only, and shall not be construed to constitute an admission or an adjudication by the Office of Alien Property Custodian as to the nature or validity of the claim. Copies of the claim and of the said vesting order are available for public inspection at the address last above stated.

By authority of the Alien Property Custodian.

[SEAL] VESTED PROPERTY CLAIMS
COMMITTEE,
JOHN C. FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

NOVEMBER 11, 1944.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17338; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:15 a. m.]

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTA-TION.

> [Supp. Order ODT 3, Rev. 402] COMMON CARRIERS

COORDINATED OPERATIONS IN INDIANA

Upon consideration of a plan for joint action filed with the Office of Defense Transportation by the persons named in Appendix 1 hereof to facilitate compliance with the requirements and purposes of General Order ODT 3, Revised, as amended (7 F.R. 5445, 6689, 7694; 8 F.R. 4660, 14582; 9 F.R. 2793, 3264, 3357, 6778), a copy of which plan is attached hereto as Appendix 2, and

It appearing that the proposed coordination of operations is necessary in order to assure maximum utilization of the facilities, services, and equipment, and to conserve and providently utilize vital equipment, materials, and supplies, of the carriers, and to provide for the prompt and continuous movement of necessary traffic, the attainment of which purposes is essential to the successful prosecution of the war, It is hereby ordered, That:

1. The plan for joint action above referred to is hereby approved and the carriers are directed to put the plan in operation forthwith, subject to the following provisions, which shall supersede any provisions of such plan that are in conflict therewith.

2. Each of the carriers forthwith shall file a copy of this order with the appropriate regulatory body or bodies having jurisdiction over any operations affected by this order, and likewise shall file, and publish in accordance with law, and continue in effect until further order, tariffs or supplements to filed tariffs, setting forth any changes in rates, charges, operations, rules, regulations, and practices of the carrier which may be neces-

Filed as part of the original order.

sary to accord with the provisions of this order and of such plan; and forthwith shall apply to such regulatory body or bodies for special permission for such tariffs or supplements to become effective on the shortest notice lawfully permissible, but not prior to the effective date of this order.

- 3. Whenever transportation service is performed by one carrier in lieu of service by another carrier, by reason of a diversion, exchange, pooling, or similar act made or performed pursuant to the plan for joint action hereby approved, the rates, charges, rules, and regulations governing such service shall be those that would have applied except for such diversion, exchange, pooling, or other act.
- 4. The provisions of this order shall not be so construed or applied as to require any carrier subject hereto to perform any service beyond its transportation capacity, or to authorize or require any act or omission which is in violation of any law or regulation, or to permit any carrier to alter its legal liability to any shipper. In the event that compliance with any term of this order, or effectuation of any provision of such plan, would conflict with, or would not be authorized under, the existing interstate or intrastate operating authority of any carrier subject hereto, such carrier forthwith shall apply to the appropriate regulatory body or bodies for the granting of such operating authority as may be requisite to compliance with the terms of this order, and shall prosecute such application with all possible diligence. The coordination of operations directed by this order shall be subject to the carriers' possessing or obtaining the requisite operating authority.
- 5. All records of the carriers pertaining to any transportation performed pursuant to this order and to the provisions of such plan shall be kept available for examination and inspection at all reasonable times by accredited representatives of the Office of Defense Transportation.
- 6. Withdrawal of a carrier from participation in the plan for joint action hereby approved shall not be made without prior approval of the Office of Defense Transportation.
- 7. The provisions of this order shall be binding upon any successor in interest to any carrier named in this order. Upon a transfer of any operation involved in this order, the successor in interest and the other carriers named in this order forthwith shall notify, in writing, the Office of Defense Transportation of the transfer and, unless and until otherwise ordered, the successor in interest shall perform the functions of his predecessor in accordance with the provisions of this order.
- 8. The plan for joint action hereby approved and all contractual arrangements made by the carriers to effectuate the plan shall not continue in operation beyond the effective period of this order.
- 9. Communications concerning this order should refer to it by the supplementary order number which appears in the caption hereof, and, unless otherwise directed, should be addressed to the

Highway Transport Department, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington 25, D. C.

This order shall become effective November 17, 1944, and shall remain in full force and effect until the termination of the present war shall have been duly proclaimed, or until such earlier time as the Office of Defense Transportation by further order may designate.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 13th day of November 1944.

> J. M. JOHNSON, Director, Office of Defense Transportation.

APPENDIX 1

Motor Freight Corporation, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Frank R. Lee, doing business as Lee's

Truck Service, Sullivan, Indiana.

Robert Corbin and Miles Corbin, cepartners, doing business as Corbin Bros. Truck Line, Jasonville, Indiana.

Clinton Reintjes, doing business as Reintjes Truck Line, Linton, Indiana.

IF. R. Doc. 44-17306; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 1:11 p. m.]

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION.

[Delegation Order 2]

DIRECTOR OF OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRA-TION FOR PUERTO RICO

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Regional Administrator by § 1390.25a of Maximum Price Regulation 136, issued by the Administrator, it is ordered:

(a) Delegation to the Territorial Director of the Office of Price Administration for Puerto Rico, to adjust maximum prices under § 1390.25a of Maximum Price Regulation 136. (1) The Territorial Director of the Office of Price Administration for Puerto Rico is hereby authorized to adjust maximum prices under Maximum Price Regulation 136 (Machines and Parts and Machine Services), in the case of essential suppliers of essential machines or parts, upon the basis of information submitted by the supplier or of other information, as provided in § 1390.25a of said Maximum Price Regulation, and to that end to sign, issue, modify and amend such orders as may be necessary to carry out such adjustments.

(b) This order shall take effect November 7, 1944, and shall supersede all previous delegations made hereunder.

Issued this 7th day of November 1944.

JAMES P. DAVIS, Regional Administrator, Region IX.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17284; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:40 a. m.]

[MPR 120, Order 1117]

GANN QUARRY AND COAL CO., ET AL.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES AND PRICE CLASSIFICATIONS

For the reasons set forth in an accompanying opinion, and in accordance with § 1340.210 (a) (6) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 120, It is ordered:

Producers identified herein operate named mines assigned the mine index numbers, the price classifications and the maximum prices in cents per net ton, for the indicated uses and shipments as set forth herein. All are in District No. 15. The mine index numbers and the price classifications assigned are permanent but the maximum prices may be changed by an amendment issued after the effective date of this order. Where such an amendment is issued for the district in which the mines involved herein are located and where the amendment makes no particular reference to a mine or mines involved herein, the prices shall be the prices set forth in such amendment for the price classifications of the respective size groups. The location of each mine is given by county and state. The maximum prices stated to be for truck shipment are in cents per net ton f. o. b. the mine or preparation plant and when stated to be for rail shipment or for railroad locomotive fuel are in cents per net ton f. o. b. rail shipping point. In cases where mines ship coals by river the prices for such shipments are those established for rail shipment and are in cents per net ton f. o. b. river shipping point. However, producer is subject to the provisions of § 1340.226 and all other provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 120.

GANN QUARRY & COAL CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO., GANN'S QUARRY MINE, (UNNAMED) SEAM, MINE INDEX NO, 2021, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MO., CLASSIFIED IN PRODUCTION GROUP NO. 5 FOR TRUCK SHIPMENT, STRIP MINE

							Size g	roup n	umbers						
7 18 4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Truck shipment.	360	360	360	360	350	330	320	295	360	280	295	280		200	110

PREWITT & SON COAL CO., LIVONIA, MO., PREWITT & BARNHART MINE, LEXINGTON SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 2018, PUTNAM COUNTY, MO., CLASSIFIED IN PRODUCTION GROUP NO. 3 FOR TRUCK SHIPMENT, DEEP MINE

Truck shipment.	370	370	370	370	355	345	335	325	350	320	325	310	310	250	185
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C. A. Wagner Construction Co., Rich Hill, Mo., Wagner Mine, Rich Hill Seam, Mine Index No. 2020 Vernon County, Mo., Classified in Production Group No. 2, Arthur, Mo., Strip Mine

Rail shipment 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 275 260 265 245 210 200 1 Truck shipment. 325 325 325 325 300 285 270 265 285 260 260 245 245 245 245 245 265 285 260 260 260 245 245 245 245 265 265 265 265 265 265 265 265 265 26

This order shall become effective November 11, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 10th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17276; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:40 a. m.]

[MPR 120, Order 1119] LOE P. FIKE, ET AL.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES AND PRICE CLASSIFICATIONS

For the reasons set forth in an accompanying opinion, and in accordance with § 1340.210 (a) (6) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 120, It is ordered:

Producers identified herein operate named mines assigned the mine index numbers, the price classifications and the maximum prices in cents per net ton, for the indicated uses and shipments as set forth herein. All are in District No. The mine index numbers and the price classifications assigned are permanent but the maximum prices may be changed by an amendment issued after the effective date of this order. Where such an amendment is issued for the district in which the mines involved herein are located and where the amendment makes no particular reference to a mine or mines involved herein, the prices shall be the prices set forth in such amendment for the price classifications of the respective size groups. The location of each mine is given by county and state. The maximum prices stated to be for truck shipment are in cents per net ton f. o. b. the mine or preparation plant and when stated to be for rail shipment or for railroad locomotive fuel are in cents per net ton f, o. b. rail shipping point. In cases where mines ship coals by river the prices for such shipments are those established for rail shipment and are in cents per net ton f. o. b. river shipping point. However, producer is subject to the provisions of § 1340.212 and all other provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 120.

LOE P. FIRE, MAIN ST., KNOXDALE, PA., FIRE NO. 3 MINE, D SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 5250, JEFFERSON COUNTY, PA., SUBDISTRICT 5, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, McGarey, Pa., Deep Mine

	S	Size group numb			
	1	2	3	4	5
Price classification Rail shipment Railroad locomotive fuel Truck shipment	E 355 320 365	E 335 320 340	E 335 305 340	E 315 295 330	E 315 295 320

Kalbaugh & Son Coal Co., Shaw, W. Va., Wayne No. 1 Mine, Bakerstown Seam, Mine Index No. 5237, Mineral County, W. Va., Subdistret 44, Rail Shipping Point, Shaw, W. Va., Deep Mine

	Si	ze group numbers				
	1	2	3	4	5	
Price classification Rail shipment Railroad locomotive fuel Truck shipment	H 330 320 350	H 330 320 325	H 310 305 325	K 285 295 315	K 285 295 305	

JONAH KNOWLES, PHILIPSBUEG, PA., KNOWLES NO. 3 MINE, B SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 5194, CENTRE COUNTY, PA., SURDISTRICT 14, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, OSCEOLA MILLS, PA., DEEF MINE.

Railroad locomotive fuel	E	E	E	E	E
	355	335	335	315	315
	320	320	305	295	295
	365	340	340	330	320

L & S Coal Co., Box 116, Lloyfell, Pa., Osman No. 6 Mine, C' Seam, Mine Index No. 3639, *Cambria County, Pa., Subdistrict 31, Rail Shipping Point, Siding 2272, Pa., Deep Mine

Railroad locomotive fuel 320	365	345	330	330
	320	305	295	295
	350	*350	340	330

*Previously established.

Lobe & Allayaud, Brisbin, Pa., Lobe No. 5-B Strip Mine, B Seam, Mine Index No. 5246, Cambria County, Pa., Subdistrict 18, Rail Shipping Point, Condron, Pa., Strip Mine

Price classification	D	D	D	D	D
	360	340	335	325	325
	320	320	305	295	295
	370	345	345	335	325

Lobb & Allayaud, Beisbin, Pa., Lobb No. 5-B Deep Mine, B Seam, Mine Index No. 5247, Cambria County, Pa., Subdistret 18, Rail Shipping Point, Condron, Pa., Deep Mine

LOBB & ALLAYAUD, BRISBIN, PA., LOBB NO. 5-C DEEP MINE, C'SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 5248, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA., SUBDISTRICT 18, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, CONDRON, PA., DEEP MINE

Price classification	E 355 320 285	E 335 320	E 335 305	E 315 295	E 317 298
Truck shipment	365	340	340	330	320

LOBB & ALLAYAUD, BRISBIN, PA., LOBB NO. 5-D STRIP MINE, D'SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 5249, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA., SUBDISTRICT 18, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, CONDRON. PA., STRIP MINE.

Price classification	F	F	F	F	F
	335	335	335	305	305
	320	320	305	295	295
	360	335	335	325	315

This order shall become effective November 11, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765, 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 10th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17277; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:39 a. m.]

[MPR 120, Order 1121] McCoy Brothers, et al.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES AND PRICE CLASSIFICATIONS

For the reasons set forth in an accompanying opinion, and in accordance with § 1340.210 (a) (6) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 120, It is ordered:

Producers identified herein operate named mines assigned the mine index numbers, the price classifications and the maximum prices in cents per net ton, for the indicated uses and shipments as set forth herein. All are in District No. The mine index numbers and the price classifications assigned are permanent but the maximum prices may be changed by an amendment issued after the effective date of this order. Where such an amendment is issued for the district in which the mines involved herein are located and where the amendment makes no particular reference to a mine or mines involved herein. the prices shall be the prices set forth in such amendment for the price classifications of the respective size groups. The location of each mine is given by county and state. The maximum prices stated to be for truck shipment are in cents per net ton f. o. b. the mine or preparation plant and when stated to be for rail shipment or for railroad fuel are in cents per net ton f. o. b. rail shipping point. In cases where mines ship coals by river the prices for such shipments are those established for rail shipment and are in cents per net ton f. o. b. river shipping point. However, producer is subject to the provisions of § 1340.214 and all other provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 120.

McCoy Brothers, First National Bane Bldg, Connellsville, Pa., Woodford No. 2 Pittsbuggh Mine, Pittsbuggh Seam, Mine Index No. 2085, Barbour County, W. Va., Rail Shipping Point, Mt. Tabor Siding, W. Va., Strip Mine, Maximum Truck Price Group No. 3

which being writings 1.1	Size group numbers						
THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF	1	2	3	4	5		
Price classification Rail shipment and railroad fuel Truck shipment	F 275 310	F 275 310	F 260 285	F 250 275	F 240 265		

MCCOY BROTHERS, FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., CONNELLSVILLE, PA., WOODFORD NO. 2 REDSTONE MINE, REDSTONE SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 2084, BARBOUR COUNTY, W. VA., RAIL SHIPPING POINT, MT. TABOR SIDING, W. VA., STRIP MINE, MAXIMUM TRUCK PRICE GROUP NO. 3

Price elassification	F	F	н	F	F
fuel. Truck shipment	275	275	250	250	240
	310	310	285	275	265

RICHWOOD SEWELL COAL CO., P. O. BOX U, SUMMER-VILLE, W. VA., SEWELL #1 MINE, SEWELL SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 2086, NICHOLAS COUNTY, W. VA., RAIL SHIPPING POINT, LITTLE LAUREL, W. VA., DEEP MINE, MAXIMUM TRUCK PRICE GROUP NO. 1

Price classification	A	A	A	A	A
fuelTruck shipment	385	345	325	310	310
	355	350	325	315	295

Note: The size group numbers referred to herein for rail shipments and for railroad fuel are those described in the Table of Prices in Amendment No. 95 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 120, and for truck shipments, as described in the Table of Prices in Amendment No. 105 to MPR No. 120.

This order shall become effective November 11, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 10th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17278; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:38 a. m.]

[MPR 120, Order 1122] C & E COAL CO., ET AL.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES AND PRICE CLASSIFICATIONS

For the reasons set forth in an accompanying opinion, and in accordance with \$ 1340.210 (a) (6) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 120, It is ordered:

Producers identified herein operate named mines assigned the mine index numbers, the price classifications and the maximum prices in cents per net ton, for the indicated uses and shipments as set forth herein. All are in District No. 1. The mine index numbers and the price classifications assigned are permanent but the maximum prices may be changed by an amendment issued after the effective date of this order. Where such an amendment is issued for the district in which the mines involved herein are located and where the amendment makes no particular reference to a mine or mines involved herein, the prices shall be the prices set forth in such amendment for the price classifications of the respective size groups. The location of each mine is given by county and state. The maximum prices stated to be for truck shipment are in cents per net ton f. o. b. the mine or preparation plant and when stated to be for rail shipment or for railroad locomotive fuel are in cents per net ton f. o. b. rail shipping point. cases where mines ship coals by river the prices for such shipments are those established for rail shipment and are in cents per net ton f. o. b. river shipping point. However, producer is subject to the provisions of § 1340.212 and all other provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 120.

C & E COAL COMPANT, SAFE DEPOSIT BANK BUILDING, KITTANNING, PA., C & E NO. 1 MINE, E SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 5243, ABMSTEONG COUNTY, PA., SUB-DISTRICT 10, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, KITTANNING, PA., STRIP MINE

	Size group number									
	1	2	8	4	5					
Price classification	H	H	H	J	J					
	330	330	310	285	285					
Railroad locomotive fuel	320	320	305	295	295					
Truck shipment	350	330	330	310	300					

C & E COAL CO., SAPE DEPOSIT BANK BUILDING, KITTANNING, PA., C & E NO. 2 MINE, D SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 5244, ARMSTRONG COUNTY, PA., SUB-DISTRICT 10, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, KITTANNING, PA., STRIP MINE

	Size group numbers						
The Book of the State of	1	2	3	4	5		
Price classification	н	н	н	3	J		
Rail shipment.	330	330 320	310	285 295	285 295		
Truck shipment	350	330	330	310	300		

DAY RUN COAL COMPANT, BOX 276 PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., GOOD MINE, D SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 5195, ARMSTRONO COUNTY, PA., SUBDISTRICT 11, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, DAYTON, PA., DEEP MINE,

Price elassification	G	G	G	G	н
Rail shipment	330 320	330	315	305	285 295
Truck shipment	355	330	330	320	305

ELLIOT COAL MINING COMPANT, FOSTER BLOCK, PHILIPSBURG, PA., PENN. NO. 12 MINE, C SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 5259, CLEARPIELD COUNTY, PA., SUBDISTRICT 14, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, OSCEOLA MILLS, PA., STRIP MINE

Price classification	F	F	F	F	F
Rall shipment	335	335	335	305	305
Railroad locomotive fuel	320	320	305	205	295
Truck shipment	360	335	335	325	315
	1000	The Control	10000	- Capp	Jane

ELLIOT COAL MINING CO., FOSTER BLOCK, PHILIPS-BURG, PA., PENN. NO. 14 MINE, E SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 5266, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA., SUB-DISTRICT 14, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, OSCEOLA MILLS, PA., STRIP MINE

Price classification	F	F	F	F	F
Rail shipment	335 320	335	335	305 295	305
Truck shipment	360	335		325	315

ELLIOT COAL MINING CO., FOSTER BLOCK, PHILIPS BURG, PA., PENN. NO. 8 DEEP MINE, B SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 5257, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA., SUB-DISTRICT 14, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, OSCEOLA MILLS, PA., DEEP MINE

Price classification	E	E	E	E	E
	355	335	335	315	315
	320	320	305	295	295
	365	340	340	330	320

ELLIOT COAL MINING CO., FOSTER BLOCK, PHILIPS-BURG, PA., PENN. NO. 8 STRIP MINE, B SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 5258, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA., SUB-DISTRICT 14, RAIL SHIPPING POINT: OSCEOLA MILLS, PA., STRIP MINE

Price classification	E	E	E	E	E
	355	335	335	315	315
	320	320	305	295	295
	365	340	340	330	320

ESTEP'S COAL CO., WINDBER, PA., ESTEP MINE, B SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 5242, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA., SUBDISTRICT 33, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, WINDBER, PA., DEEF MINE.

Price classification	A	A	A	A	C
	385	370	360	345	330
	320	320	305	295	295
Truck shipment	385	360	360	350	330

This order shall become effective November 11, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765, 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.: E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 10th day of November 1944

CHESTER BOWLES, Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17279; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:38 a. m.]

[MPR 120, Order 1123]

ADAMS AND POLLY COAL CO., ET AL.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES AND PRICE CLASSIFICATION

For the reasons set forth in an accompanying opinion, and in accordance with § 1340.210 (a) (6) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 120. It is ordered:

Producers identified herein operate named mines assigned the mine index numbers, the price classification and the maximum prices in cents per net ton, for the indicated uses and shipments as set forth herein. All are in District No. 8. The mine index numbers and the price classifications assigned are permanent but the maximum prices may be changed by an amendment issued after the effective date of this order. Where such an amendment is issued for the district in which the mines involved herein are located and where the amendment makes no particular reference to a mine or mines involved herein, the prices shall be the prices set forth in such amendment for the price classification of the respective size groups. The location of each mine is given by county and state. The maximum prices stated to be for truck shipment are in cents per net ton f. o. b. the mine or preparation plant and when stated to be for rail shipment or for railroad fuel are in cents per net ton f. o. b. rail shipping point. In cases where mines ship coals by river the prices for such shipments are those established for rail shipment and are in cents per net ton f. o. b. river shipping point. However, producer is subject to the provisions of § 1340,219 and all other provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 120.

ADAMS & POLLY COAL CO., MAYEING, KY., ADAMS & POLLY MINE, ELRHOEN SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 7230, LETCHER COUNTY, KY., SUBDISTRICT 1, RAIL SHIPPING POINT: KONA, KY., F. O. G. 62, DEEP MINE, MAXIMUM TRUCK PRICE GROUP NO. 5

			F 3 1		13	. 8	ize gro	ap No	S				74-	
delication part	1	2	3	4	5	6	-7-	8	9	10	15-16- 17	18	19	20-21
Price classification	K	K	K	K	K	K	J	G	E	G	D	J	J	J
Rail shipments and rail- road fuel Truck shipment	365 380	360 360	350 335	350 335	345 320	335 295	315 260	310 255	310	345	300	295	285	280

BATES COAL CO., FABRADAY, KY., BATES MINE, ELKHORN SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 7231, LETCHER COUNTY, KY., SUBDISTRICT 1, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, KONA, KY., F. O. G. 62, DEEP MINE, MAXIMUM TRUCK PRICE GROUP

	Size group Nos.													
4.77	1	2	3	4	Б	6	7	8	9	10	15-16- 17	18	19	20-21
Price classification	K	K	K	K	K	K	J	G	E	G	D	J	J	J
railroad fuel	365 380	360 360	350 335	350 335	345 320	335 295	315 260	310 255	310	345	300	295	.285	280

MINE, MAXIMUM TRUCK PRICE GROUP No. 5

Price classification Rail shipments and	K	K	K	K	K	K	J	G	E	G	D	J	J	J
railroad fuel	365 380	360 360	350 335	350 335	345 320	335 295	315 260	310 255	310	345	300	295	285	280
												2000		

John Cook Coal Co., Mayking, Ky., Cook Mine, Elkhorn Seam, Mine Index No. 7233, Letcher County, Ky., Subdistrict 1, Rail Shipping Point, Kona, Ky., F. O. G. 62, Deep Mine, Maximum Truck Price Group

Price classification	K 365 380	K 360 360	K 350 335	X 350 335	K 345 320	X 335 295	J 315 260	G 310 255	E 310	G 345	D 300	J 295	J 285	J 280
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ELSWICE COAL CO., CO WILLIE ELSWICK MAYKING, KY., ELSWICK MINE, ELKHORN SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 7234, LETCHER COUNTY, KY., SUBDISTRICT 1, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, KONA, KY., F. O. B. 62, DEEF MINE, MAXIMUM TRUCK PRICE GROUP NO. 5

Price classification	K 365 380	K 360 360	K 350 335	K 350 385	K 345 320	K 335 295	J 315 260	G 310 255	E 310	G 345	D 300	J 295	J 285	J 280
	-	000	900	0.00	0.00	2000	200	200			2277.07	*****		*****

FLEENOR COAL CO., c/o PAT FLEENOR, MILLSTONE, KY., FLEENOR MINE, ELWHORN SEAM, MINE INDEX NO. 7255, LETCHER COUNTY, KY., SUBDISTRICT 1, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, KONA, KY., F. O. G. 62, DEEP MINE, MAXIMUM TRUCK PRICE GROUP NO. 5

Price classification													J	1
railroad fuel	365 380	360 360	350 335	350 335	345 320	335 295	315 260	310 255	310	345	300	295	285	280

Meadow Branch Coal Co., c/o A. L. Bastin, Kona, Ky., Meadow Branch Mine, Elkhorn Seam, Mine Index No. 7236, Letcher County, Ky., Subdistrict I, Rail Shipping Point, Kona, Ky., F. O. G. 62, Deep Mine, Maximum Truck Price Group No. 5.

Price classificationRall shipments and	K	K	K	K	K	K	J	G	E	G	D	J	J	J
railroad fuel.	365 380	360 360	350 335	350 335	345 320	335 295	315 260	310 255	310	345	300	295	285	280

Wolf-Penn Coal Co., c/o Redwind Holland, Farraday, Ky., Wolf-Penn Mine, Elehorn Seam, Mine Index No. 7238, Leycher County, Ky., Subdistrict 1, Rail Shipping Point, Kona, Ky., F. O. G. 62, Deep Mine, Maximum Truck Price Group No. 5

Price classification	K	K	K	K	K	K	J	G	E	G	D	J	J	J
railroad fuel.	365 380	360	350 335	350 335	345 320	335 295	315 260	310 255	310	345	300	295	285	280
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11/201	No.	SUE		I Later	202	3000	14 (15)	-	A COLUMN	DOM: DO		10000	350000

This order shall become effective November 11, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong., E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 10th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES. Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17280; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:40 a. m.]

[MPR 120, Order 1124]

H. B. HUFFMAN, ET AL.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES AND PRICE CLASSIFICATIONS

For the reasons set forth in an accompanying opinion, and in accordance with No. 227-8

§ 1340.210 (a) (6) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 120, It is ordered:

Producers identified herein operate named mines assigned the mine index numbers, the price classifications and the maximum prices in cents per net ton, for the indicated uses and shipments as set forth herein. All are in District No. 3. The mine index numbers and the price classifications assigned are permanent but the maximum prices may be changed by an amendment issued after the effective date of this order. Where such an amendment is issued for the district in which the mines involved herein are located and where the amendment makes no particular reference to a mine or mines involved herein, the prices shall be the prices set forth in such amendment for the price classifications of the respective size groups. The location of

each mine is given by county and state. The maximum prices stated to be for truck shipment are in cents per net ton f. o. b. the mine or preparation plant and when stated to be for rail shipment or for railroad fuel are in cents per net ton f. o. b. rail shipping point. In cases where mines ship coals by river the prices for such shipments are those established for rail shipment and are in cents per net ton f. o. b. river shipping point. However, producer is subject to the provisions of § 1340,214 and all other provisions of Maximum Price Regulation

H. B. Huffman, Box 34, Watson, W. Va., Huffman No. 3 Mine, Pittsburgh Seam, Mine Index No. 2062, Marion County, W. Va., Rail Shipping Point, Everson, W. Va., (River Shipping Point, Kingmont, W. Va.), Deep Mine, Maximum Truck Price Group No. 3

	Size group Nos.						
	1	2	3	4	5		
Price classification	DE	DE	DE	DF	DF		
and railroad fuel	285 310	280 310	270 285	1 250 275	1 240 265		

¹ If the sulphur content of the coal is 1.35% or under the maximum price for size groups nos. 4 and 5 for rail or river shipped coals are 265 and 260 respectively.

McCormick Mining Co., 110 Virginia Ave., Clarksburg, W. Va., McCormick Mine, Pittsburgh Seam, Mine Index No. 2083, Harrison County, W. Va., Rall Shipping Point, Clarksburg, W. Va., Strip Mine, Maximum Truce Price Group No. 3

Price classification	F	F	F	F	F
fuel. Truck shipment	275	275	280	250	240
	310	310	285	275	265

Newburg Mining Co., Newburg, W. Va., Newburg No. 1 Mine, Bakerstown Seam, Mine Index No. 2080, Preston County, W. Va., Rail Shipping Point, Newburg, W. Va., Strip Mine, Maximum Truck Price Group No. 3

Price classification	G	G	G	G	G
fuel. Truck shipment	300 310	300 310	290. 285		285 265

ROBERT L. McCoy, P. O. Box 149, Fairmont, W. Va., Keller Mine, Bakerstown Seam, Mine Index No. 335, Preston County, W. Va., Rail, Shipping Point, Snidee Siding, W. Va., Deep Mine

Price classification	a	G	G	G	G
fuel Truck shipments		300 310	290	285 273	
Truck Snipments	310	310	280	213	265

1 Previously established.

Note: The size group numbers referred to herein for rail shipments and for railroad fuel are those described in the table of prices in Amendment No. 95 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 120, and for truck shipments, as described in the table of prices in Amendment No. 105 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 120.

This order shall become effective November 11, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765, 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E. O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 10th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES. Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17281; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:38 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Order 2847] GOODIN-BURRIS FURNITURE CO.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act, as amended, the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, Executive Orders Nos. 9250 and 9328; It is ordered:

(a) This order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries of thirteen articles of upholstered furniture manufactured by the Goodin-Burris Furniture Company of Lincolnton, North Carolina.

(1) (i) For all sales and deliveries since the effective date of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, by the manufacturer to retailers, and by the manufacturer to consumers the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Article	Model No.	Uphol- stery grade	Maximum price to retailers	Maximum price to ultimate consumers
	2/4		Each	Each
Sofa	1960	A .	\$49. 23	\$89.50
	1960	B	54. 73	99. 50
	1960	C	60. 23	109.50
	1960	- D-	65. 73	119, 50
	1960	E	71, 23	129, 50
	1950	A	54. 73	99: 50
-	1950	B	60.23	109 50
	1950	0	65. 73	119.50
	1950	D	71, 23	129. 50
	1950	E	76, 73	139.50
Chair		A	27, 23	49.50
	1950	В	29 98	54. 5
	1960	C	32. 73	59. 5

(ii) For all sales and deliveries by the manufacturer to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, the maximum prices shall be those determined by applying to the prices specified in subdivision (1) (i) of this paragraph (a), the discounts, allowances, and other price differentials made by the manufacturer, during March 1942, on sales of the same type of article to the same class of purchaser and on the same terms and conditions. If the manufacturer did not make such sales during March 1942 he must apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., under the Fourth Pricing Method, § 1499.158, of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, for the establishment of maximum prices for those sales, and no sales or deliveries may be made until authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(2) For all sales and deliveries on and after the effective day of this order by retailers to ultimate consumers the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Article	Model No.	Uphol- stery grade	Maximum price to ultimate consumers
€o/a	1960 1960 1960	A B C	\$89, 50 99, 50 109, 50
	1960 1960 1950	DE	119, 50 129, 50 99, 50
	1950 1950 1950 1950	B C D E	109. 50 119. 50 129. 50 139. 50
Char	1950 1950 1950 1950	A B C	49, 50 54, 50 59, 50

(b) At the time of or prior to the first invoice to each retailer the manufacturer shall notify the retailer of the maximum prices and conditions established by subparagraph (2) of this order for his resales. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(c) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective on the 13th day of November 1944.

Issued this 11th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F R. Doc. 44-17812 Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 4:12 p. m.]

[MPR 188, Amdt. 61 to Order A-1]

VITRIFIED CLAY SEWER PIPE AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

MODIFICATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

An opinion accompanying this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

A new paragraph (a) (46) is added to Order No. A-1 to read as follows:

(46) Modification of maximum prices for vitrified clay sewer pipe and allied products produced in the Southern Area.
(i) A manufacturer's maximum prices for vitrified clay sewer pipe and allied products, except as covered by Revised-Maximum Price Regulation No. 206, produced in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana east of the Mississippi River, shall be his present maximum f. o. b. factory or delivered prices increased by an amount not in excess of 12.3 percent per short ton.

(ii) Any reseller purchasing vitrified clay sewer pipe and allied products, except as covered by Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 206, for resale from any manufacturer who has modified his maximum prices in accordance with subdivision (i) above, may increase his maximum prices, by a dollars-and-cents amount not exceeding his actual dollars-and-cents increase in cost resulting from the increase permitted in subdivision (i) above.

(iii) The maximum prices granted herein shall be subject to cash, quantity, and other discounts, transportation allowances, services, and other terms and conditions of sale at least as favorable as the seller extended or rendered on comparable sales to purchasers of the same class during the month of March 1942.

This Amendment No. 61 shall become effective November 18, 1944.

Issued this 13th day of November 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17352; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 11:35 a. m.]

Regional and District Office Orders.

[Region IV Order G-1 Under MPR 336, MPR 355 and MPR 394]

FABRICATED MEAT CUTS IN BIBB COUNTY, GA.

Pursuant to section 5 (c) of Maximum Price Regulations 336, 355 and 394. I find that the area included within Bibb County, Georgia, including the City of Macon, is an area deficient in supplies of fabricated meat cuts for purveyors of meals. Upon the basis of an application submitted by the Mulberry Street Market, Macon, Georgia, and a thorough investigation by the staff of the Atlanta District Office, it appears that the following conditions exist: (1) That purveyors of meals within Bibb County are unable to obtain fabricated meat cuts in sufficient volume to supply their requirements as determined under Ration Order 16 during the two-month period immediately preceding May 1, 1944; (2) That the deficiency in supply in Bibb County is caused by the fact that dealers in this area selling fabricated meat cuts do not have adequate quotas to supply the requirements of purveyors of meals as determined under the preceding paragraph; and (3) That purveyors of meals in the Bibb County, Georgia area customarily have relied upon local retail dealers for supplies of meat sufficient to meet their needs.

Any retail dealer with an establishment located in Bibb County, Georgia may apply in writing to the Atlanta District Office, Office of Price Administration, for permission to sell more than 20 per cent of the total dollar volume of his sales of meat made at his retail store or stores located in Bibb County to purveyors of meals. This application must be filed in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (c) of Maximum Price Regulations 336, 355 and 394. Any retail dealer desiring to sell under two or more of these regulations may request permission in a single application which must be filed in duplicate, signed by the applicant, giving the address of the store or stores from which he intends to make sales by virtue of the permission. Such application must be accompanied by a declaration that the applicant in all sales made from such store or stores to purveyors of meals after receipt of the requested permission will charge no more than the ceiling prices listed in his Office of Price Administration list of retail ceiling prices on specially authorized sales to eating places or other retailers based on section 21 of Maximum Price Regulation 336, section 30 of Maximum Price Regul on 355 and section 24 of Maximum Price Regulation 394, whichever is applicable.

This designation shall remain in effect to and including April 30, 1945, unless sooner terminated or unless extended by an amendment to this order.

This order may be revoked or amended at any time.

This order shall become effective November 1, 1944.

Issued: October 31, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

ALEXANDER HARRIS, Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17253; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 12:45 p. m.]

[Region VI Order G-1 Under MPR 336, MPR 355 and MPR 394]

FABRICATED MEAT CUTS IN MARSEILLES AND SENECA, ILL.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of section 5 (c) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 336, section 5 (c) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 355 and section 5 (c) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 394, I am empowered to declare specific areas in the region under my jurisdiction to be deficient in supplies of fabricated meatcuts where I find that the following conditions exist therein:

(1) That purveyors of meals are unable to purchase fabricated meat cuts in volume sufficient to supply their require-

ments;

(2) That the deficiency in supplies of fabricated meat cuts is caused by the fact that sellers of fabricated meat cuts located in the area do not have adequate facilities of quotas to supply the demand;

mand;
(3) That purveyors of meals located in the area customarily have relied upon and must continue to rely upon retail sellers for their necessary supplies of

meat.

I have investigated the situation existing in the area of Marseilles and Seneca, Illinois, and as a result of that investigation I find:

(1) That purveyors of meals located in the area are unable to obtain supplies of fabricated meat cuts adequate to fill their needs. This conclusion is based upon the following set of facts:

Marseilles and Seneca, Illinois, contiguous communities on the Illinois River, during the past 21/2 years, have had a tremendous increase in population. brought about by the expansion of the shipbuilding plant at Seneca, Illinois. One of the largest users of meat is a caterer who operates the restaurant concession for the shipyards. During the two-month period, March and April 1944, the Local War Price and Rationing Board allotted approximately 332,000 points to this caterer, of which it is estimated 262,000 points were used for the purchase of 33,000 pounds of meat for the period. There are no wholesalers or hotel supply houses in the area serving the caterer and it has been necessary to procure fabricated meat cuts from a local retailer. The only market in this area which is equipped and willing to sell the needed quantity is limited at the present time in its sales to purveyors of meals of 20% of its total volume which amount to approximately 25,000 pounds. Compared to the 33,000 pounds of meat which the caterers could purchase with the ration points allotted to it, it appears that there is a deficiency in this area in the supply of fabricated meat cuts.

Accordingly, It is ordered, That the area within the geographic limits of the cities of Marseilles and Seneca, Illinois, be and the same is hereby declared to be an area deficient in supplies of fabricated meat cuts.

This order may be revoked, amended or corrected at any time.

This order shall be effective as of October 24, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681; MPR No. 355, 8 F.R. 4423; MPR No. 394, 8 F.R. 3681)

Issued this 19th day of October 1944.

RAE E. WALTERS, Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17246; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 12:43 p. m.]

[Region VI Order G-1 Under MPR 426, Revocation]

LETTUCE IN CHICAGO, ILL., DISTRICT

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith, and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of Region VI of the Office of Price Administration by § 1439.3, Article 1, section 2, of Maximum Price Regulation No. 426, It is hereby ordered:

That Regional Order No. G-1, as amended, under section 2 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 426, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables for Table Use, be and the

same is hereby revoked.

This order has been approved by the Regional Director of the War Food Administration.

This order shall become effective October 11, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 6th day of October 1944.

RAE E. WALTERS, Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17250; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 12:43 p. m.]

[Region VI Order G-98 Under SR 15, MPR 280 and MPR 329]

FLUID MILK IN NEENAH AND MENASHA, WIS.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith, and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration by § 1499.75 (a) (9) of Supplementary Regulation No. 15 to the General Maximum Price Regulation, by § 1351.807 (a) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 280 and § 1351.408 (a) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 329, it is ordered:

(a) Maximum producer prices. The maximum prices which distributors may pay to producers for milk sold for human consumption in fluid form shall be 83¢ per pound butterfat in whole milk.

(b) Applicability of producer prices. Paragraph (a) of this order shall apply to all purchases of milk from producers for resale for human consumption in fluid form by distributors whose bottling plants are located within Neenah and Menasha, Wisconsin, or who sells within those cities 50% or more of the milk sold by them.

(c) Maximum distributor prices. The maximum prices for the sale and delivery of fluid milk at wholesale and retail in Neenah and Menasha, Wisconsin, shall be the maximum prices determined under the General Maximum Price Regulation or Maximum Price Regulation No. 280, whichever is applicable, or the following prices, whichever shall be the higher:

The second	Wholesale	Retail
Standard butterfat content		615,5
Gallon in bulk	\$0.42	**********
Gallon	.42	\$0.48
Quart	.11	-13
1/2 pint	.0334	.0/
Guernsey, Jersey, and vitamin D milk:		
Quart	.12	.14
Pint.	.07	.08

All sales at wholesale shall be considered multiple unit sales unless separate collections are made for single units when delivered.

(d) Maximum distributor prices for sales to the Army and Navy. The maximum price for the sale and delivery of fluid milk to the Army and Navy shall be the price at wholesale computed under paragraph (c) of this order for the particular size and type of container, plus whichever of the following provisions is the higher:

 One-half cent per quart or a proportionate amount for a part of a quart.

(2) The actual transportation costs from the seller's plant to the point of delivery at the lowest common carrier rate.

(e) Applicability of distributor prices. For the purpose of paragraph (c) of this order, sales and deliveries within the Neenah and Menasha, Wisconsin, area shall mean:

(1) All sales made within the city limits of Neenah and Menasha, Wisconsin, and all sales at or from an establishment located in Neenah and Menasha, Wisconsin.

(2) All sales of fluid milk by any seller at retail at or from an establishment obtaining a major portion of its supply of milk from a seller at wholesale located within Neenah and Menasha, Wisconsin.

(f) Definitions. (1) Standard butterfat content milk shall mean cow's milk having a butterfat content of not less than 3.2% or the legal minimum established by statute or municipal ordinance, distributed and sold for consumption in fluid form as whole milk.

(2) Sales at wholesale shall include all sales to retail stores, restaurants, Army camps, prisons, schools, hospitals,

and other institutions.

(g) Relation to Office of Price Administration regulations. Except as otherwise herein provided, the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation No. 280 and Maximum Price Regulation No. 329 shall remain in full force and effect and shall not be evaded by any change in the cus-

tomary delivery, business or trade practices in effect during the base periods established by those regulations.

(h) Revocability. This order may be

(h) Revocability. This order may be revoked, amended or corrected at any

time.

This order has been approved by the Regional Administrator of the War Food Administration insofar as producer prices are affected.

This order shall be effective October

10, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 5th day of October 1944.

RAE E. WALTERS, Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17251; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 12:44 p. m.]

[Region VI Order G-99 Under SR 15, MPR 280, and MPR 329]

FLUID MILK IN GRAND FORKS, N. DAK., AND EAST GRAND FORKS, MINN.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith, and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration by § 1499.75 (a) (9) of Supplementary Regulation No. 15 to the General Maximum Price Regulation, by § 1351.807 (a) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 280 and § 1351.408 (a) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 329, it is ordered:

(a) Maximum producer prices. The maximum prices which distributors may pay to producers for milk sold for human consumption in fluid form shall be \$2.80 per cwt. for 3.5% milk plus not more than 5¢ for each 10 of a pound of butterfat in excess of 3.5% and minus not less than 5¢ for each 10 of a pound of butterfat below 3.5%.

(b) Applicability of producer prices. Paragraph (a) of this order shall apply to all purchases of milk from producers for resale for human consumption in fluid form by distributors whose bottling plants are located within Grand Forks, North Dakota and East Grand Forks, Minnesota, or who sell within those citles 50% or more of the milk sold by them.

(c) Maximum distributor prices. The maximum prices for the sale and delivery of chocolate milk and standard content butterfat fluid milk at wholesale and retail in Grand Forks, North Dakota and East Grand Forks, Minnesota, shall be the maximum prices determined under the General Maximum Price Regulation or Maximum Price Regulation No. 280, whichever is applicable, or the following prices, whichever shall be the higher:

and the later of t	Wholesale	Retail
Container size: Callon, in bulk: Gallon ½ gallon Quart Pint ½ pint	\$0.40 .40 .21 .10½ .05¾ .03½	\$0.46 .24 .1214 .07 .05

Where the maximum price set forth is expressed in terms of ½ cent, the price charged for a single unit at retail may be increased to the next even cent. An opportunity must, however, be given to each buyer to purchase two units for which the maximum price will be twice the single unit price. All sales at wholesale and home delivery sales shall be considered multiple unit sales unless separate collections are made for single units when delivered.

(d) Maximum distributor prices for sales to the Army and Navy. The maximum price for the sale and delivery of fluid milk to the Army and Navy shall be the price at wholesale computed under paragraph (c) of this order for the particular size and type of container, plus whichever of the following provisions is the higher:

(1) One-half cent per quart or a proportionate amount for a part of a quart.

(2) The actual transportation costs from the seller's plant to the point of delivery at the lowest common carrier rate.

(e) Applicability of distributor prices. For the purpose of paragraph (c) of this order, sales and deliveries within Grand Forks, North Dakota, and East Grand Forks, Minnesota, area shall mean:

(1) All sales made within the city limits of Grand Fork, North Dakota, and East Grand Forks, Minnesota, and all sales at or from an establishment located in Grand Forks, North Dakota, and East Grand Forks, Minnesota.

(2) All sales of fluid milk by any seller at retail at or from an establishment obtaining a major portion of its supply of milk from a seller at wholesale located in Grand Forks, North Dakota, and East Grand Forks, Minnesota.

(f) Definitions. (1) Standard butterfat content milk shall mean cow's milk having a butterfat content of not less than 3.2% or the legal minimum established by statute or municipal ordinance, distributed and sold for consumption in fluid form as whole milk.

(2) Sales at wholesale shall include all sales to retail stores, restaurants, Army camps, prisons, schools, hospitals, and other institutions.

(g) Relation to Office of Price Administration regulations. No purchaser shall pay a larger proportion of transportation costs incurred in the delivery or supply of milk from producers than he paid on deliveries during January 1943. Except as otherwise herein provided, the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, Maximum Price Regulation No. 280 and Maximum Price Regulation No. 329 shall remain in full force and effect and shall not be evaded by any change in the customary delivery, business or trade practices in effect during the base periods established by those regulations.

(h) Revocability. This order may be revoked, amended or corrected at any time.

This order has been approved by the Regional Administrator of the War Food Administration insofar as producer prices are affected.

This order shall become effective October 30, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.: E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 25th day of October 1944.

RAE E. WALTERS, Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17252; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 12:45 p. m.]

[Region VIII Order G-5 Under 3 (e), Amdt. 2]

MEXICAN MALT BEVERAGES IN SAN FRANCISCO REGION

For the reasons set forth in the accompanying opinion, Order No. G-5 under § 1499.3 (e) of the General Maximum Price Regulation is amended by changing paragraph (d) to read as follows:

(d) This order shall become effective November 15, 1944.

This amendment shall become effective immediately.

Issued this 30th day of October 1944.

CHAS. R. BAIRD, Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17248; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 12:43 p. m.]

[Region VIII Rev. Order G-8 Under MPR 220, Amdt. 4]

FLUID MILK IN CALIFORNIA

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration by § 1351.817 (a) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 280, as amended, It is hereby ordered, That paragraph (a) (5) be amended as set forth below:

(a) For such sales of skim milk delivered to the purchaser's plant located in the counties of San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa and Solano, the maximum price shall be the price specified in paragraph (a) (4) or \$1.65 per hundred pounds, whichever is higher.

This amendment shall become effective upon its issuance and terminate December 31, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 31st day of October 1944.

CHAS. R. BAIRD, Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17247; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 12:43 p. m.]

[Region VIII, Rev. Order G-22 Under 18 (c)

TRANSPORTATION OF MILK IN SAN FRAN-CISCO REGION

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration by § 1499.18 (c) as amended of the General Maximum Price Regulation; It is ordered, That paragraph (a) (1) be amended to read as follows:

(a) The amount of the addition may equal 10% of the carrier's original maximum price, plus such further amount as shall be necessary so that the addition shall compensate the carrier for the increase during the first five months of 1944 over the first five months of 1942 in the cost to the carrier of fuel and lubrication, repair and maintenance, tires and tubes, and labor (including la-bor supplied by the individual or partners owning or operating the truck, computed at the wage rates paid by the carrier to employees performing similar service, or, if the carrier had no such employees, then at the wage rates paid by the most nearly similar carrier to employees performing similar service), but the additional shall not in any event exceed 15% of the original maximum price.

This Amendment No. 1 shall become effective immediately.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; and E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 31st day of October 1944.

CHAS. R. BAIRD, Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17249; Filed, Nov. 10, 1944; 12:43 p. m.]

LIST OF COMMUNITY CEILING PRICE ORDERS

The following orders under Rev. General Order 51 were filed with the Division of the Federal Register on November 10, 1944.

REGION II

Buffalo Order 11, Amendment 2, covering dry groceries in the Buffalo, New York, area, filed 10:47 a. m.

REGION III

Charleston Order 11, Amendment 1, covering poultry in certain counties in West Virginia, filed 10:41 a.m.
Charleston Order 12, Amendment 1, cover-

Charleston Order 12, Amendment 1, covering poultry in certain counties in West Virginia, filed 10:41 a.m.

Detroit Order 11, Amendment 10, covering certain food items in the designated counties in the state of Michigan, filed 10:40 a.m.

Detroit Order 11, Amendment 11, covering certain food items in the designated counties in the state of Michigan, filed 10:40 a. m.

REGION IV

Jackson Order 4-F. Amendment 4, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in the state of Mississippi, filed 10:29 a.m.

In the state of Mississippi, filed 10:29 a.m. Memphis Order 7-F. Amendment 2, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in the state of Tennessee, filed 10:29 a.m.

Montgomery Order 22-F, Amendment 4, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Houston County, Ala., filed 10:30 a.m.

REGION V

Dallas Order 1-F, Amendment 39, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Dallas, Tex., filed 10:40 a.m.

Dallas Order 2-F, Amendment 13, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Dallas, Tex., filed 10:39 a. m.

Dallas Order 3-F, Amendment 27, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Dallas, Tex., filed 10:39 a. m.

Fort Worth Order 1-F, Amendment 42, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Fort Worth, Tex., filed 10:28 a.m.

Fort Worth Order 2-F, Amendment 42, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Fort Worth, Tex., filed 10:31 a.m.

Fort Worth Order 3-F, Amendment 42, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Fort Worth, Tex., filed 10:30 a.m.

Fort Worth Order 4-F, Amendment 42, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Fort Worth, Tex., filed 10:30 a.m.

Fort Worth Order 5-F, Amendment 42, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Fort Worth, Tex., filed 10:50 a.m.

Fort Worth Order 6-F, Amendment 10, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Fort Worth, Tex., filed 10:49 a.m.

REGION VI

Peoria Order 1-F, Amendment 18, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in the state of Illinois, filed 10:49 a. m.

Utah Order F-1, Amendment 15, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Utah, filed 10:31 a.m.

Utah Order F-2, Amendment 14, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Utah, filed 10:31 a.m.

in Utah, filed 10:31 a.m.
Utah Order F-3, Amendment 13, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Utah, filed 10:32 a.m.

Utah Order F-4, Amendment 13, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Utah, filed 10:32 a.m.

Utah Order F-5, Amendment 13, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the Utah County Area, filed 10:32 a.m.

Utah Order F-6. Amendment 13, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Utah, filed 10:32 a.m.

REGION VIII

Fresno Order 1-F. Amendment 43, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Fresno, filed 10:49 a.m.

Fresno Order 2-F, Amendment 31, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Fresno, filed 10:49 a. m.

Fresno Order 3-F, Amendment 28, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain cities in the state of California, filed 10:47 a.m.

Fresno Order 4-F, Amendment 8, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in California, filed 10:48 a.m.

Fresno Order 5-F, Amendment 8, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in the state of California, filed 10:48 a.m.

Fresno Order 6-F, Amendment 14, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Bakersfield in the county of Kern, filed 10:49 a. m.

Fresno Order 2-W, Amendment 1, covering certain food items, filed 10:31 a.m.

San Francisco Order G-13, Amendment 3, covering community ceiling prices in San Francisco, Calif., filed 10:47 a. m.
San Francisco Order F-1, Amendment 40,

San Francisco Order F-1, Amendment 40, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in California, filed 10:39 a.m.

San Francisco Order F-2, Amendment 33, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain cities in California, filed 10:38 a. m.

San Francisco Order F-3, Amendment 32, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain cities in California, filed 10:38 a.m.

San Francisco Order F-4, Amendment 31, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain cities in California, filed 10:38 a.m.

San Francisco Order F-5, Amendment 30, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain cities in California, filed 10:38 a.m.

San Francisco Order F-6, Amendment 26, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain cities in California, filed 10:36 a.m.

. Spokane Order 3-F, Amendment 3, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Shoshone and Kootenai counties in Idaho, filed 10:47 a.m.

Copies of any of these orders may be obtained from the OPA Office in the designated city.

ERVIN H. POLLACK, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17282; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:40 a. m.]

LIST OF COMMUNITY CEILING PRICE ORDERS

The list appearing at page 12308 of the issue for Tuesday, October 10, 1944, contained the following item: St. Louis Order G-20, Amendment 7, covering community food prices in certain parishes in Louisiana, filed 10:55 a. m. This item is corrected to read as follows: St. Louis Order G-20, Amendment 7, covering community food prices in certain areas of Missouri, filed 10:55 a. m.

ERVIN H. POLLACK, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17283; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:40 a. m.]

[Region I Order G-20 Under SR, MPR 280, and MPR 329, Amdt. 4]

FLUID MILK IN RHODE ISLAND

Correction

In subparagraph (5) of F. R. Doc. 44-16422, appearing on page 12882 of the issue for Friday, October 27, 1944, "4 quart cans" in the table headed "Milk" should be changed to read: "8 quart cans."

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COM-MISSION.

[File No. 70-990]

INDIANA & MICHIGAN ELECTRIC CO., ET AL. NOTICE OF FILING AND ORDER FOR HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1944.

In the matter of Indiana & Michigan Electric Company, Indiana General Service Company and American Gas and Electric Company; File No. 70-990.

Notice is hereby given that joint applications or declarations (or both) have been filed with this Commission under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and particularly under sections 6 (b), 7 (e), 10 and 12 thereof and Rules U-42 and U-43 thereunder by American Gas and Electric Company ("American Gas"), a registered holding company, Indiana & Michigan Electric Company ("Indiana & Michigan"), and Indiana General Service Company ("Indiana General"), electric utility subsidiaries of American Gas.

All interested persons are referred to said document which is on file in the offices of the Commission for a statement

of the transactions therein proposed, which are summarized as follows:

(1) American Gas will surrender to Indiana General for cancellation 24,347 shares of Indiana General 6% preferred stock and Indiana General will deliver to American Gas an equal number of shares of the common stock of Indiana General having a par value of \$100 each. American Gas will also purchase 653 shares of such common stock for \$65,300 in cash.

(2) Indiana General will redeem, at the call price of \$110 per share plus accrued dividends to the date of redemption, the 15,364 shares of its 6% preferred stock now in the hands of the public and thereafter will accept the terms and conditions of the Indiana

General Corporation Act of 1929.

(3) Indiana General will then be merged by a statutory merger into Indiana & Michigan and pursuant to the merger agreement in connection therewith American Gas will surrender to Indiana & Michigan 55,000 shares of Indiana General common stock having a par value of \$100 per share, comprising all of said shares, in exchange for 55,000 shares of the no par value common stock of Indiana & Michigan.

(4) Indiana & Michigan will then redeem, at the call price of 1051/2% of the principal amount, the First Mortgage Bonds of Indiana General, assumed by operation of the merger, in the principal amount of \$6,500,000 through the use of

treasury cash.

It appearing to the Commission that it is appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that a hearing be held with respect to said applications and declarations and that said applications and declarations shall not be granted nor be permitted to become effective except pursuant to further order of the Com-

It is ordered, That a hearing on said applications and declarations under the applicable provisions of the Act and the Rules of the Commission thereunder be held on November 28, 1944 at 10:00 a.m., e. w. t., in the offices of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 18th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania. On such day the hearing room clerk in Room 318 will advise as to the room in which such hearing will be held. At such hearing cause shall be shown why such applications should be granted and such declarations should be permitted to become effective. Notice is hereby given of said hearing to the applicants and declarants herein, to the Public Service Commission of Indiana, to the Michigan Public Service Commission, and to all interested parties, said notice to be given to said applicants and declarants and to the Public Service Commissions of Indiana & Michigan by registered mail and to all other persons by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Any person desiring to be heard in connection with these proceedings, or proposing to intervene herein, shall file with the Secretary of the Commission, on or before November 25, 1944, his request or application therefor as provided by Rule XVII of the rules of practice of the Commission.

It is further ordered, That William W. Swift or any other officer or officers of the Commission designated for that purpose shall preside at such hearing. The officer so designated to preside at such hearing is hereby authorized to exercise all powers granted to the Commission under section 18 (c) of said act and to a trial examiner under the Commission's rules of practice.

It is further ordered, That without limiting the scope of the issues presented by said application particular attention will be directed at the hearing to the following matters and questions:

(1) Whether the proposed issue and sale of common stock by Indiana General and Indiana & Michigan is solely for the purpose of financing the businesses in which they are engaged.

(2) Whether the proposed acquisitions of common stock of Indiana General and Indiana & Michigan by American Gas are in conformity with the applica-

ble provisions of section 10.

(3) Whether the proposed acquisition of the assets of Indiana General by Indiana & Michigan by operation of the proposed merger is in conformity, insofar as applicable, with the provisions of section 10.

(4) What terms and conditions, if any, are necessary or appropriate in the public interest or the interests of investors or consumers to insure compliance with the requirements of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, or any rules, regulations, or orders promulgated thereunder.

(5) Whether the fees, commissions, or other remunerations to be paid in connection with the proposed transactions are appropriate and reasonable.

(6) Whether in all other respects the proposed transactions are in conformity with the applicable provisions of the act and the rules, regulations and orders thereunder.

It is further ordered, That in the interest of expeditious procedure, all evidence contained in the record of the proceeding entitled "In the Matter of Indiana & Michigan Electric Company and American Gas and Electric Company, File No. 70-935, insofar as relevant to the issues above stated, shall be incorporated in the record of the proceeding herein ordered and shall be regarded as evidence duly adduced in the present proceeding subject to the same objections and exceptions preserved in the record of the proceeding in which first introduced.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17299; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:47 a. m.1

> [File Nos. 59-53, 54-88] CITIES SERVICE CO. ET AL.

NOTICE OF FILING AND ORDER FOR HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1944.

In the matter of Cities Service Company, Cities Service Power & Light Company, et al., Respondents, File No. 59-53; Cities Service Power & Light Company, File No. 54-88.

The Commission having heretofore entered an order herein dated March 14. 1944 directing simplification of the corporate structure of Cities Service Power & Light Company (Power & Light) and approving a plan for the compliance by such company with section 11 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and as part thereof the donation by Cities Service Company (Cities) to Power & Light of preferred stock of Power & Light for cancellation and retirement and reserving jurisdiction over the accounting treatment to be accorded by Power & Light to the transactions consummated under the plan:

Pursuant to and in accordance with said plan Power & Light having retired all of its formerly outstanding debentures and preferred stock; and its capitalization now consisting of common stock, all of which is held by Cities and of the remaining balance of the bank loan of \$20,000,000 under the Loan Agreement dated January 5, 1944 authorized by said order which balance presently amounts to \$12,852,104.56;

Pursuant to and in accordance with said plan Cities having donated to Power & Light \$7,261,200 involuntary liquidating value of preferred stock of Power & Light and Power & Light having cancelled and retired said stock and set up the above amount in capital surplus account;

By order of the Commission dated August 17, 1943 (as supplemented and extended by order dated August 18, 1944) Power & Light being required to dispose of all of its investments except those relating to companies operating within the State of Ohio;

Power & Light and Cities having filed a petition for a supplemental order permitting the creation of a reserve sufficient to provide for losses sustained and to be sustained after August 31, 1944 in the disposition of its investments other than those relating to companies operating in Ohio, as follows:

1. The donation by Cities to Power & Light of \$20,000,000 par value of Power & Light's common stock and the creation of a like amount of additional capital surplus on the books of Power & Light.

2. The setting aside on the books of Power & Light, by a charge to earned surplus account (amounting to \$9,673,757 as of August 31, 1944) of a reserve for losses on sales of securities in the amount of \$35,000,000.

The elimination of the resulting deficit in Power & Light's earned surplus account in the amount of \$25.926 .-243 by a charge to capital surplus account, and the dating of the earned surplus account from August 31, 1944.

It appearing to the Commission that it is appropriate in the public interest and the interest of investors and consumers that a hearing be held with respect to said matter, and that said petition for supplemental order shall not be granted except pursuant to further order of this Commission;

It is ordered, That a hearing on such matter under the applicable provisions of said act and rules of the Commission thereunder be held on November 28, 1944 at 2:00 p. m., e. w. t., at the offices of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 18th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On such day the hearing room clerk in Room 318 will advise as to the room in which the hearing will be held.

It is further ordered, That William W. Swift or any other officer or officers of the Commission designated by it for that purpose shall preside at such hearing. The officer so designated to preside at such hearing is hereby authorized to exercise all powers granted to the Commission under section 18 (c) of said act and to a trial examiner under the Commission's rules of practice.

It is further ordered, That, without limiting the scope of the issues presented by said application, particular attention will be directed at the hearing to the following matters and questions:

1. Whether the proposed transactions and accounting entries are in accordance with applicable provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and rules and regulations promulgated thereunder and are in accordance with sound accounting principles.

2. Whether, if the proposed transactions are approved by the Commission, it is necessary and appropriate to impose terms and conditions in the public interest or for the protection of investors and consumers and, if so, what terms and conditions should be imposed.

It is further ordered, That the Secretary of the Commission shall serve notice of the aforesaid hearing by mailing a copy of this order to Cities Service Company and Cities Service Power & Light Company, and that notice of said hearing be given to all other persons by publication of this order in the Federal Register. Any person desiring to be heard in connection with these proceedings or otherwise wishing to participate shall file with the Secretary of the Commission on or before November 25, 1944 his request therefor, as provided by Rule XVII of the rules of practice of the Commission.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DUBOIS, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17295; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:48 a. m.]

[File Nos. 70-7; 70-25]

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CORP., ET AL.
ORDER MODIFYING CONDITION AND GRANTING
EXTENSION OF TIME

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 8th day of November 1844.

In the matter of Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, Manufacturers Gas Company, Pennsylvania Fuel Supply Company, Greensboro Gas Company, Fayette County Gas Company; File Nos. 70–7; 70–25.

Joint applications and declarations and amendments thereto having been filed with this Commission by Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, a registered holding company, and certain of its subsidiaries, The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, Manufacturers Gas Company, Pennsylvania Fuel Supply Company, Greensboro Gas Company and Fayette County Gas Company, pursuant to sections 6, 7, 9, 10 and 12 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder regarding the merger of The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, Manufacturers Gas Company, Pennsylvania Fuel Supply Company and Greensboro Gas Company to form Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, a new corporation, which will acquire the assets and assume the liabilities of Fayette County Gas Company, the latter thereupon to be dissolved; and other related transactions; and

The Commission having by order dated June 23, 1944 granted the applications and permitted the declarations to become effective subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24, which rule provides in part that, unless otherwise requested, the transactions proposed be carried out within sixty days of the Commission's Order granting the applications and permitting the declarations to become effective; and

The Commission, pursuant to the request of the applicants and declarants, having by order dated July 31, 1944, extended the time within which the transactions be consummated to November 20, 1944; and

The applicants and declarants having advised the Commission of their inability to complete the proposed transactions by November 20, 1944, due to unexpected delay in scheduled hearings before other regulatory bodies and having requested that the terms and conditions of Rule U-24 be further modified to the extent necessary to extend the time within which the transactions, as set forth in the applications and declarations, may be consummated; and the Commission deeming it appropriate that such request be granted;

It is ordered, That the terms and conditions contained in our order of June 23, 1944 (Holding Company Act Release No. 3128) be, and hereby are, modified to the extent necessary to extend the time within which such transactions may be consummated to February 20, 1945.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DuBois, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17298; Filed Nov. 11, 1944; 11:48 a. m.]

[File No. 70-986]

NEW ENGLAND PUBLIC SERVICE CO. NOTICE OF FILING AND ORDER FOR HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1944.

Notice is hereby given that a declaration has been filed with this Commission pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 by New England Public Service Company, a registered holding company and a subsidiary of Northern New England Company, also a registered holding company.

All interested persons are referred to said document which is on file in the offices of this Commission, for a statement of the transaction therein proposed which is summarized as follows:

New England Public Service Company proposes that Public Service Company of New Hampshire, its subsidiary, sell to James A. Peirce, and/or his nominees such subsidiary's entire gas business, including all of its franchises, works and system used in the manufacture, transmission and distribution of artificial gas, real estate and tangible personal property used by it in said gas business and certain current assets. The proposed consideration to be received therefor is \$350,000 in cash. Included in the business proposed to be sold are all the plants for the manufacture of artificial gas in the cities of Nashua, Keene, Laconia and Dover and all the properties for the distribution of artificial gas in the cities of Nashua, Keene, Laconia, Franklin and Dover and in the towns of Hudson, Belmont, Northfield, Sanbornton and Tilton, all in the state of New Hampshire.

Said declaration states that petition has been made by the Public Service Company of New Hampshire to the New Hampshire Public Service Commission requesting authority to sell and transfer

such gas properties.

It appearing to the Commission that it is appropriate and in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that a hearing be held with respect to said declaration and that said declaration should not be granted or permitted to become effective except pursuant to further order of this Com-

mission.

It is ordered. That a hearing on such matter under the applicable provisions of said act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder be held on November 28, 1944, at 10:00 a. m., e. w. t., at the offices of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 18th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia 3, Pa. On such date, the hearing room clerk in Room 318 will advise as to the room in which such hearing will be held. At such hearing cause shall be shown why such declaration should be permitted to become effective. Notice is hereby given of said hearing to the above named declarant and to all interested parties, said notice to be given to said declarant by mailing a copy hereof by registered mail and to all other persons by publication in the FEDERAL

It is further ordered, That Richard Townsend, or any other officer or officers of the Commission designated by it for that purpose shall preside at the hearing in such matter. The officer so designated to preside at such hearing is hereby authorized to exercise all powers granted to the Commission under section 18 (c) of the act and to a trial examiner under the rules of practice of the Commission.

It is further ordered, That without limiting the scope of the issues presented by the said declaration otherwise to be considered in this proceeding, particular attention will be directed at the hearing to the following matters and questions:

1. Whether the consideration to be re-

ceived is fair and reasonable.

2. The propriety of the accounting entries to be made on the records of the declarant in connection with the proposed transaction.

3. The identity of the purchaser, and his interest, if any, in any other public

utility or holding company.

4. Whether competitive conditions

have been maintained.

5. Whether the fees and expenses in connection with the proposed transac-

tions are reasonable.

6. What terms and conditions, if any, are necessary or appropriate in the public interest or the interest of investors or consumers, to insure compliance with the requirements of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or any rules or regulations or orders promulgated thereunder and

7. Generally, whether the proposed transaction is in the public interest and in the interest of investors or consumers and will not tend to contravene or circumvent any provisions of the act or the rules, regulations, or orders promulgated

thereunder.

By the Commission,

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DuBois, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17294; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:48 a. m.]

[File No. 70-987]

NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF FILING AND ORDER FOR HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 9th day of November, 1944.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been filed with this Commission pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 by National Fuel Gas Company, a registered holding company. All interested persons are referred to said document, which is on file in the office of this Commission, for a full statement of the transactions therein proposed, which are summarized as follows:

National Fuel Gas Company proposes to purchase from Healey Petroleum Corporation all the outstanding capital stock of Jefferson County Gas Company, consisting of 500 shares of common stock, for a cash consideration of \$500.000.

It appearing to the Commission that it is appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that hearings be held with respect to said matters and that said application shall not be granted except pursuant to further order of the Commission:

It is ordered, That a hearing on such matters under the applicable provisions

of said act and rules of the Commission thereunder be held on November 20, 1944, at 10 a. m., e. w, t., at the offices of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 18th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On such day the hearing-room clerk in Room 318 will advise as to the room where such hearing will be held. Any person desiring to be heard in connection with these proceedings or otherwise wishing to participate shall file with the secretary of the Commission on or before November 16, 1944, his request or application therefor, as provided by Rule XVII of the Commission's rules of practice.

It is further ordered, That Charles S. Lobingier, or any other officer or officers of the Commission, designated by it for that purpose, shall preside at the hearing in such matters. The officer so designated to preside at such hearing is hereby authorized to exercise all powers granted to the Commission under section 18 (c) of the act and to a trial examiner under the Commission's rules of practice.

It is further ordered, That, without limiting the scope of the issues presented by such filing, particular attention be directed at such hearing to the following

matters and questions:

(1) Whether the proposed consideration, including all fees and other remuneration to be given, directly or indirectly, in connection with the proposed acquisition by National Fuel Gas Company, is reasonable.

(2) Whether the proposed acquisition will unduly complicate the capital structure of the holding company system of National Fuel Gas Company or will be detrimental to the public interest or the interest of investors or consumers and the proper functioning of the holding company system of National Fuel Gas

(3) Whether the proposed acquisition will serve the public interest by tending toward the economical and efficient development of an integrated public utility

system.

(4) Generally, whether the proposed transactions are, in all respects, in the public interest and in the interests of investors and consumers and consistent with all applicable requirements of the act and rules thereunder and, if not, what modifications should be required to be made therein and what terms and conditions should be imposed to satisfy the statutory standards.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DUBOIS, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17296; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:48 a. m.]

[File No. 59-63]

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO., ET AL.

NOTICE OF FILING OF APPLICATION FOR EX-TENSION OF TIME AND ORDER FOR HEAR-ING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 9th day of November, A. D., 1944.

In the matter of Utah Power & Light Company, Utah Light and Traction Company, The Western Colorado Power Company, and Electric Power & Light Corporation; File No. 59-63.

The Commission having entered its order herein (File No. 59-63) dated November 29, 1943 pursuant to section 11 (b) (2) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 directing among other things that, (a) Utah Power & Light Company make certain capital contributions to its subsidiary The Western Colorado Power Company and that the latter company accept such contributions and restate its outstanding capital stock and, (b) that Electric Power & Light Company change the present capitalization of Utah Power & Light Company to one class of stock, namely, common stock, in an appropriate manner.

Notice is hereby given that on November 2, 1944 Utah Power & Light Company, Utah Light and Traction Company, The Western Colorado Power Company and Electric Power & Light Corporation filed an application herein requesting the entry of an order by this Commission under section 11 (c) of the act, extending for six months the time within which to comply with said order dated November 29, 1943. All interested persons are referred to said application which is on file in the office of the Commission, for a statement of the ground upon which such extension of time is requested.

It appearing to the Commission that it is appropriate in the public interest and in the interests of investors and consumers that a hearing be held for the purpose of considering said application;

It is ordered, That a hearing on such matters under the applicable provisions of the act and rules of this Commission thereunder be held on November 27, 1944, at 10:00 a. m., e. w. t., at the offices of the Commission, 18th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania. On such day the hearing room clerk in Room 318 will advise as to the room where such hearing wil be held.

It is further ordered, That Charles S. Lobingier or any other officer or officers of the Commission designated by it for that purpose, shall preside at the hearing in such matters. The officer so designated to preside at any such hearing is hereby authorized to exercise all powers granted to the Commission under section 18 (c) of said act and to a trial examiner under the Commission's rules of practice,

It is further ordered, That notice of said hearing is hereby given to Utah Power & Light Company, Utah Light and Traction Company, The Western Colorado Power Company and Electric Power & Light Corporation, and the regulatory Commissions of the States of Utah, Colorado and Idaho, and to all interested persons; said notices to be given to Utah Power & Light Company, Utah Light and Traction Company, The Western Colorado Power Company and Electric Power & Light Corporation and to the regulatory Commissions of the States of Utah, Colorado and Idaho by registered mail, and to all other persons by publication of this notice and order in the FEDERAL REGISTER and by a general release of this Commission distributed to the press and mailed to the mailing list for releases issued under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

It is further ordered. That any person desiring to be heard in these proceedings shall file with the secretary of this Commission on or before November 25, 1944 an appropriate request or application to be heard, as provided by Rule XVII of the Commission's rules of practice.

It is further ordered, That without limiting the scope of the issues presented by such application, particular attention will be directed at the hearing to the following matters and questions:

(1) Whether the applicants have exercised due diligence to comply with the Commission's order of November 29, 1944.

(2) Whether an extension of time of 6 months or of any shorter period, for compliance with said order is necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors or consumers.

(3) Whether, in the event the application is granted, it is necessary to impose any terms or conditions to assure compliance with the standards of the act.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DUBOIS, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17297; Filed, Nov. 11, 1944; 11:47 a. m.]

[File No. 70-805]

ILLINOIS POWER CO.

ORDER RELEASING JURISDICTION

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 10th day of November 1944.

The Commission, in its opinion and order of March 14, 1944, issued in the above proceedings, having reserved jurisdiction with respect to legal fees and expenses incurred in connection with the refunding by Illinois Power Company, a subsidiary of Illinois Traction Company, North American Light & Power Company. and The North American Company, all registered holding companies, of its Series A, 6% First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1953, in the principal amount of \$30,681,500 and its Series C, 5% Bonds of the same designation due December 1, 1956, in the principal amount of \$39,175,100; and hearings having been held, after appropriate notice to all interested persons, with respect to such fees and expenses: and

The Commission finding that a legal fee in the amount of \$27,500 and expenses of \$2,902.73 proposed to be paid to Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Lumbard, attorneys for the purchasers of the new First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds, 4% Series due November 1, 1973, in the principal amount of \$63,000,000, issued by Illinois Power Company are not unreasonable:

No. 227-9

It is ordered, That jurisdiction be and the same is hereby released with respect to the payment of such legal fee and expenses,

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DuBois, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17320; Filed, Nov 13, 1944; 9:56 a. m.]

[File No. 70-989]

GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC CORP.

NOTICE REGARDING FILING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 10th day of November 1944.

Notice is hereby given that a declaration has been filed with this Commission, pursuant to section 12 (c) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, by General Gas & Electric Corporation, a registered holding company; and

Notice in further given that any interested person may, not later than November 24, 1944, at 5:30 p. m., e. w. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the reasons for such request and the nature of his interest, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. At any time thereafter such declaration, as filed or as amended, may be permitted to become effective, as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to said act, or the Commission may exempt such transaction as provided in Rules U-20 (a) and U-100 thereof. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 18th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania.

All interested persons are referred to said declaration which is on file in the offices of said Commission, for a statement of the transaction therein proposed, which is summarized below:

General Gas & Electric Corporation, a registered holding company, proposes to declare and pay out of capital or unearned surplus a quarterly dividend on its \$5 Prior Preferred Stock for the quarterly period ending December 15, 1944. As proposed, the amount of the dividend on the 60,000 outstanding shares of such stock will be \$75,000, of which approximately \$40,125 will be paid to the public holders of 32,110.9 shares. It is stated that as to the remaining 27,889.1 shares outstanding, held by the Trustees of Associated Gas and Electric Corporation, said trustees are to waive their right to the receipt, at this time, of such dividends as may otherwise be payable to

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DuBois, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17321; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 9:56 a. m.]

[File No. 812-362]

A. P. W. PAPER CO., INC., ET AL.

NOTICE OF FILING OF AMENDMENT, AND ORDER RECONVENING HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1944.

In the matter of A. P. W. Paper Company, Inc., A. P. W. Properties, Inc. and American Public Welfare Trust, File No. 812–362.

A. P. W. Paper Company, Inc. having filed an application pursuant to section 17 (b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for an order exempting from the provisions of sections 17 (a) (1) and 17 (a) (2) of said act, the proposed sale by A. P. W. Paper Company, Inc., to A. P. W. Properties, Inc., of certain real property owned by A. P. W. Paper Company, Inc., known as 1275 Broadway Building, Albany, New York, and the proposed purchase by A. P. W. Paper Company, Inc. from A. P. W. Properties. Inc. of certain real property and equipment owned by A. P. W. Properties, Inc. located at the foot of Bridge Street, Albany, New York; and A. P. W. Paper Company, Inc. and A. P. W. Properties, Inc. being affiliated persons of the American Public Welfare Trust of Babson Park, Massachusetts, a registered investment company; and

Public hearings having been held in respect of said application and having been adjourned subject to the call of the

Commission; and

The applicant having filed an amendment on November 7, 1944 expanding said application to request that the order applied for therein also exempt from the provisions of sections 17 (a) (1) and 17 (a) (2) of said act the proposed purchase by A. P. W. Paper Company, Inc., of all the properties and assets of A. P. W. Properties, Inc., under and pursuant to Paragraph Fifth of a certain lease made and entered into as of April 1, 1935 between A. P. W. Properties, Inc., as lessor and A. P. W. Paper Company, Inc., as lessee; and

It appearing to the Commission that it is appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors that the hearing heretofore held upon the original application and adjourned subject to the call of the Commission, be reconvened for the purpose of completing the evidence in respect of the transaction proposed in said amendment:

It is therefore ordered, Pursuant to section 40 (a) of said act, that the hearings in the above titled matter be reconvened on November 22, 1944 at 10:00 a. m., e. s. w. t, in Room 318, Securities and Exchange Building, 18th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania.

It is further ordered, That William W. Swift, Esquire, or any other officer or officers of the Commission designated by it for that purpose, shall preside at such hearing. The officer so designated is hereby authorized to exercise all the powers granted to the Commission under sections 41 and 42 (b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and to

trial examiners under the Commission's

rules of practice.

Notice of such hearing is hereby given to A. P. W. Paper Company, Inc., A. P. W. Properties, Inc., and American Public Weifare Trust and to any other persons whose participation in such proceeding may be in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DuBois, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17322; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 9:56 a. m.]

[File No. 31-7]

LONG ISLAND LIGHTING CO., ET AL.

NOTICE OF FILING OF PETITION FOR REVOCA-TION OR MODIFICATION OF ORDER OF EXEMPTION AND ORDER FOR HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its offices in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 10th day of November 1944.

In the matter of Long Island Lighting Co., Kings County Lighting Co., East Hampton Electric Light Co., Nassau & Suffolk Lighting Co., and Long Beach

Gas Co., Inc., File No. 31-7.

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in the above-captioned proceeding, under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, by Benjamin F. Gray, Albert E. Olson, and Albert Ulmann, constituting a Preferred Stockholders Protective Committee of Long Island Lighting Company, a New York corporation in which it is requested that the Commission's Order of March 27, 1936, granting the application for exemption, pursuant to section 3 (a) (1) of the act, of Long Island Lighting Company be revoked, or, in the alternative, that said order be modified so as to except therefrom the applicability of sections 5 and 11 of the act. All interested persons are referred to said petition which is on file in the office of the Commission for a statement of the allegations therein contained, which may be summarized as follows:

On March 27, 1936, the Commission issued its findings and opinion and order, pursuant to section 3 (a) (1) of the act, granting an exemption to Long Island Lighting Company on behalf of itself and each of its subsidiary companies. In said findings and opinion the Commission stated, among other things, that said order shall be revoked whenever the Commission finds, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that the circumstances which gave rise to its issuance no longer exist, and that said order may be modified or amended if the Commission finds that the exemption is detrimental to the public interest, or the interest of investors or consumers, by reason of any activities of Long Island Lighting Company or of any subsidiary company thereof in interstate commerce or directly affecting or burdening interstate commerce.

It is alleged in said petition that Long Island Lighting Company and its subsidiary companies are engaged in inter-

state commerce and in activities which directly affect or burden interstate commerce in connection with the purchase, sale and transmission of power in interstate commerce and to industries engaged in interstate commerce, and in connection with the outstanding securities of Long Island Lighting Company and its subsidiary companies, some of which are traded on a national securities exchange.

It is further alleged in said petition that voting power is unfairly and inequitably distributed among the security holders of Long Island Lighting Company; that the existing capital structure of Long Island Lighting Company is unnecessarily and unduly complicated; that a recapitalization is required in order to effectuate a fair and equitable distribution of voting power and to remove undue and unnecessary complexities in its capital structure; and that said inequitable distribution of voting power and undue and unnecessary complexities are detrimental to the public interest and the interest of investors and consumers and adversely affect interstate commerce.

It is further alleged in said petitionthat, in order to effectuate a fair and equitable distribution of voting power among the security holders of Long Island Lighting Company and in order to remove existing undue and unnecessary complexities in the Long Island Lighting Company holding company system, it is necessary that Long Island Lighting Company be recapitalized with a single class of new common stock to be issued in substitution for its outstanding preferred and common stocks; but that Long Island Lighting Company proposes to effect a recapitalization of a different nature which is unfair and inequitable to the holders of its outstanding preferred stocks.

Petitioners further allege that they have filed said petition for the benefit of the preferred stockholders of Long Island Lighting Company, and petitioners request that they be admitted as a party to the proceeding.

It appearing to the Commission that it is appropriate in the public interest and the interest of investors and consumers that a hearing be held with respect to whether the Commission's Order of March 27, 1936, should be revoked or in any wise amended or modified;

It is ordered, Pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, particularly sections 3 (a), 3 (c) and 20 (a) thereof, that a hearing be held under the applicable provisions of said act and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder on the 27th day of November, 1944, at 10:00 a. m., e. w. t., at the offices of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 18th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania. On such day the hearing room clerk in room 318 will advise as to the room in which such hearing will be held. All persons desiring to be heard or otherwise wishing to participate in said proceeding should file with the Secretary of the Commission, on or before November 24, 1944, his application therefor as provided in Rule XVII of the rules of practice of the Commission.

It is further ordered, That Richard Townsend, or any other officer or officers of the Commission designated for that purpose shall preside at the hearings in such matter. The officer so designated to preside at any such hearing is hereby authorized to exercise all powers granted to the Commission under section 18 (c) of said act and to a trial examiner under the Commission's rules of practice.

It is further ordered, That evidence be adduced at such hearing with respect to whether the exemption of Long Island Lighting Company, and every subsidiary company thereof as such, from any provision or provisions of the act is detrimental to the public interest or the interest of investors or consumers; and, generally, with respect to whether the Commission's order of March 27, 1936, should be revoked or in any wise

amended or modified.

It is further ordered. That the Secretary of the Commission give notice of such hearing to petitioners, to Long Island Lighting Company and to each of its subsidiary companies, to the Public Service Commission of the State of New York, and to all other interested persons; said notice, together with a copy of said petition, to be given to petitioners. to Long Island Lighting Company and to each of its subsidiary companies, and to the Public Service Commission of the State of New York by registered mail, and to all other persons by general release of this Commission, which shall be distributed to the press and mailed to the mailing list for releases issued under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and by publication in the FED-ERAL REGISTER.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DuBois, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17323; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 9:56 a. m.]

[File No. 811-125]

UTILITIES EMPLOYEES SECURITIES CO.
NOTICE OF AND ORDER FOR HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 11th day of November A. D. 1944.

The Commission having reasonable cause to believe that Utilities Employees Securities Company, a registered investment company, has dissolved, has ceased to do business and has distributed its assets to its security holders or has irrevocably placed the same in the hands of paying agents for said purpose;

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 40
(a) of the Investment Company Act
of 1940, that a hearing be held on November 27, 1944, at 10:00 a. m., eastern
war time, in Room 318, Securities and
Exchange Commission Building, 13th and
Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to determine whether the Commission shall declare by order, pursuant
to section 8 (f) of said act, that Utilities Employees Securities Company has
ceased to be an investment company;
and

It is further ordered, That William W. Swift, Esquire, or any other officer or officers of the Commission designated by it for that purpose, shall preside at such hearing. The officer so designated, is hereby authorized to exercise all powers granted to the Commission under sections 41 and 42 (b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and to trial examiners under the Commission's rules of practice.

Notice of such hearing is hereby given to Utilities Employees Securities Company and to any other persons whose participation in such proceedings may be in the public interest or for the protec-

tion of investors.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DuBois, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17324; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 9:57 a.m.]

[File No. 70-761]

CENTRAL POWER & LIGHT CO., AND AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.

NOTICE OF FILING OF APPLICATION FOR EX-TENSION OF TIME AND ORDER FOR HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1944.

The Commission having heretofore by its order dated October 16, 1943, pursuant to sections 9 (a) and 10 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 granted, among other things, the application of Central Power and Light Company ("Central"), a subsidiary of Central and South West Utilities Company and of the Middle West Corporation, both registered holding companies, to acquire the electric, water and ice assets and properties of Texas Electric Service Company and Texas Public Utilities Company located in Eagle Pass, Texas, subject to the condition that Central dispose of the water properties so acquired, and the Commission having in said order, pursuant to section 11 (b) and the consent of Central, ordered Central to dispose of said water properties within the period specified in section

Notice is hereby given that Central has filed an application requesting the entry of an order by the Commission under section 11 (c) of the act for an extension of time within which to comply with the Commission's order of October 16, 1943.

All interested persons are referred to the said application which is on file in the offices of the Commission for full details concerning said matters.

It appearing to the Commission that it is appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that a hearing be held for the purpose of considering the application:

purpose of considering the application; It is hereby ordered, That a hearing in this proceeding shall be held on November 24, 1944, at 10:00 a.m., e. w.t., at the offices of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 18th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, in

such room as may be designated on such date by the hearing room clerk in Room 318.

All persons desiring to be heard or otherwise wishing to participate in the proceedings should notify the Commission in the manner provided for by the rules of practice, Rule XVII, on or before 5:30 p. m., e. w. t., November 22, 1944.

It is further ordered. That Henry C. Lank, or any other officer or officers of the Commission designated by it for that purpose, shall preside at such hearing. The officer so designated to preside at such hearing is hereby authorized to exercise all powers granted to the Commission under section 18 (c) of said act and to a trial examiner under the Commission's rules of practice.

It is further ordered, That without limiting the scope of the issues presented by said application, particular attention will be directed at said hearing to the following matters and questions:

1. Whether Central has exercised due diligence in its efforts to comply with the order of the Commission dated October 16, 1943.

2. Whether and to what extent an extension of time for compliance with our order of October 16, 1943, is necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors and consumers.

It is further ordered. That the Secretary of this Commission serve notice of the entry of this order by mailing a copy thereof by registered mail to the applicant and that notice shall be given to all other persons by publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DuBois, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17325; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 9:57 a. m.]

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

APPROVAL OF EQUIPMENT

By virtue of the authority vested in me by R.S. 4405, 4417a, 4426, 4481, 4488, 4491, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 163-167 (46 U.S.C. 375, 391a, 404, 474, 481, 489, 367, 526-526t), and Executive Order 9083, dated February 28, 1942 (7 F.R. 1609), the following approval of equipment is prescribed:

APPROVAL OF EQUIPMENT

HAND PROPELLING GEAR FOR LIFEBOATS

Ro-Tork hand propelling gear (Assembly Dwg. No. 3301, dated 23 September, 1944, revised 31 October, 1944), submitted by Lane Lifebeat and Davit Corporation, Foot of 40th Road, Flushing, New York,

LIFEBOATS

24' x 8' x 3'8¾'' metallic motor-propelled lifeboat (415 cu. ft. gross capacity by the .6 rule, 436 cu. ft. gross capacity by Stirling rule, 36-person peacetime capacity, 29-person wartime capacity) (Construction and Arrangement Dwg. No. 2727, dated 30 December, 1943, revised 24 February, 1944), submitted by the Wellin Davit and Boat Corporation, Perth Amboy, N. J.

31' x 11'3" x 4'6" metallic hand propelled lifeboat (941 cu. ft. capacity by the 6 rule, 990 cu. ft. capacity by Stirling rule, 84-person peacetime capacity, 66-person wartime capacity) (General Arrangement and Construction Dwg. No. 3110, dated 6 October, 1944), submitted by the Lane Lifeboat & Davit Corporation, Foot of 40th Road, Flushing, New York.

LIFE PRESERVER

Yoke Type adult kapok life preserver (Dwg. T. S. 24-1, dated 12 October, 1944 and specification dated 19 October, 1944). Approval No. B-251, for use of military personnel on board vessels operated by or for the U. S. Army and during assault and landing operations, submitted by Office of Chief of Transportation, Army Service Forces, Washington, D. C.

LIFE RAFTS

20-person improved type life raft, wood construction with balsa wood and cork filler (Dwg. No. P-103, dated 16 October, 1944), submitted by Mr. C. Pantke, 45 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

20-person improved type life raft, wood

20-person improved type life raft, wood construction with balsa wood and cork filler (C. Pantke Dwg. No. P-103, dated 16 October, 1944), submitted by Roof Structures, Inc., 45 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

DUTNICH

Schat Type S.E.W.-19-Q.R. lifeboat winch, fitted with quick-return mechanism (Arrangement Dwg. No. BA 380, dated 21 July, 1944) (Maximum working load of 6,335 pounds at the drum), submitted by Lane Lifeboat and Davit Corporation, Foot of 40th Road, Flushing, N. Y. (Supersedes approval 18 August, 1944, 9 F.R. 10204).

Dated: November 11, 1944.

R. R. WAESCHE, Vice Admiral, USCG, Commandant.

[F. R. Doc. 44-17332; Filed, Nov. 13, 1944; 10:17 a. m.]

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

[Docket No. AO 176]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MARKETING AREA

NOTICE OF HEARING ON PROPOSED MILK MARKETING AGREEMENT

Pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1940 ed. 601 et seq.), and in accordance with the applicable rules of practice and procedure (7 CFR, Cum. Supp., 900.1 et seq.), notice is hereby given of a hearing to be held in the Southern Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, beginning at 10 a. m., e. s. t., December 14, 1944, with respect to a proposed marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of milk in the Columbus, Ohio, marketing area.

This public hearing is for the purpose of receiving evidence with respect to a proposed marketing agreement and order, the provisions of which are hereinafter set forth. The proposed marketing agreement and order have not received the approval of the War Food Administrator, and at the hearing evidence will be received relative to all aspects of the marketing conditions which are dealt with by the proposed marketing agreement and order. The provisions of a proposed marketing

agreement and order submitted by the Central Ohio Cooperative Milk Producers, Inc., are as follows:

SECTION 1. Definitions. The following terms shall have the following meanings:

"War Food Administrator" means the War Food Administrator of the United States or any officer or employee of the United States who is, or who may hereafter be, authorized to exercise the powers or to perform the duties, pursuant to the act, of the War Food Administrator.

(b) "Columbus marketing area", hereinafter called the "marketing area", means the territory geographically in-

cluded within Franklin County, Ohio.
(c) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or

any other business unit.

(d) "Producer" means any person who produces milk which is received at a plant from which, under approval of the proper health authorities, milk is disposed of as milk in the marketing area or milk received at a plant in the marketing area where whole milk powder is manufactured.

(e) "Handler" means any person, irrespective of whether such person is a producer or a cooperative association, who engages in such handling of milk, all or a portion of which is disposed of as milk in the marketing area, and any person engaged in such handling of milk in the marketing area, all or a portion of which is disposed of as whole milk powder, as is in the current of interstate commerce in milk and its products. "Such handling of milk", as used in this definition, shall include the milk of any producer whose milk has been received previously at a plant described in section 1 (d), which milk has been caused to be delivered by a cooperative association to a plant from which no milk is disposed of in the marketing area, if payment therefor has been collected by such cooperative association, and such milk shall be deemed to have been received from producers by such cooperative associati 7. The term "handler" shall not inch 'e any person from whom emergency milk is received or any person who handles only milk of his own production.

(f) "Delivery period" means any cal-

endar month.

(g) "Market administrator" means the agency which is described in section 2 for the administration hereof.

(h) "Act" means Public Art No. 10, 73d Congress, as amended and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended.

(i) "Emergency milk or cream" means milk, skimmed milk, or cream received by a handler from sources other than producers under a permit to receive such milk issued by the proper health authorities.

SEC. 2. Market administrator—(a) Designation. The agency for the ad-ministration hereof shall be a market administrator who shall be a person selected by the War Food Administrator. Such person shall be entitled to such compensation as may be determined by, and shall be subject to removal at the

discretion of, the War Food Adminis-

trator.
(b) Powers. The market administrator shall:

(1) Administer the terms and provisions hereof; and

(2) Report to the War Food Administrator complaints of violation of the provisions hereof.

(c) Duties. The market administra-

tor shall:

(1) Within 45 days following the date upon which he enters upon his duties, execute and deliver to the War Food Administrator a bond conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties, in an amount and with surety thereon satisfactory to the War Food Adminis-

(2) Pay, out of the funds provided by section 8, the cost of his bond, his own compensation, and all other expenses necessarily incurred in the maintenance

and functioning of his office.

(3) Keep such books and records as will clearly reflect the transactions provided for herein, and surrender the same to his successor or to such other person as the War Food Administrator may designate.

(4) Publicly disclose to handlers and producers, unless otherwise directed by the War Food Administrator, the name of any person who, within 10 days after the date upon which he is required to perform such acts, has not (i) made reports pursuant to section 3 or (ii) made payments pursuant to section 7.

(5) Promptly verify the information contained in the reports submitted by

handlers.

SEC. 3. Reports of handlers—(a) Sub-mission of reports. Each handler shall report to the market administrator, in the detail and on forms prescribed by the market administrator, as follows:

(1) On or before the 5th day after the end of each delivery period (i) the receipts of milk from producers, (ii) the receipts of milk from handlers, (iii) the receipts of milk produced by him, if any, and (iv) the utilization of all receipts of milk or milk products for the delivery period.

(2) Within 10 days after the market administrator's request with respect to any producer for whom such information is not in the files of the market administrator and with respect to a period or periods of time designated by the market administrator (i) the name and address, (ii) the total pounds of milk received, (iii) the average butterfat test of milk received, and (iv) the number of days upon which milk was received.

(3) On or before the 20th day after the end of each delivery period, his producer pay roll, which shall show for each producer, (i) the total delivery of milk with the average butterfat test thereof, (ii) the net amount of the payment to such producer made pursuant to section 7, and (iii) the deductions and

charges made by the handler. (4) On or before the 5th day after the market administrator's request, a schedule which shall show the transportation rates which are charged and paid for the transportation of milk from the farm of each producer to each handler's plant.

(5) On or before the 5th day after any changes are made in the schedule filed in accordance with subparagraph (4) of this paragraph, a copy of the revised schedule with the effective dates of such changes as may appear in the revised schedule.

(6) On or before the 5th day after the end of each delivery period a list showing the name and address of each person who produces milk and is under contract with such handler, either individually or through a cooperative association, to have his milk received and paid for as part of the handler's supply of milk for the marketing area, but whose milk may be received at a plant of such handler from which no milk is disposed of in the marketing area. Any such person who is not included on such a list, submitted on or before the 5th day after the end of the delivery period, shall not be deemed to be a producer for such delivery period.

(7) On or before the day such handler receives emergency milk or cream his intention to receive such milk or cream.

(8) On or before the 5th day after the end of each delivery period, the receipts of emergency milk, as follows: (i) the amount of such milk, (ii) the date or dates upon which such milk was received during the delivery period, (iii) the plant from which such milk was shipped, and (iv) such other information with respect thereto as the market administrator may request.

(b) Verification of reports. Each handler shall make available to the market administrator or his agent (1) those records which are necessary for the verification of the information contained in the reports submitted in accordance with this section and section 4 (c), and those facilities necessary for the check-weighing, testing, and sampling of milk and for determining the utilization of milk being made by the handler.

If, in the verification of the reports of any handler made pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, it is necessary for the market administrator to examine records relating to milk, cream, and milk products handled in a plant of the handler from which no milk or milk products are disposed of in the marketing area, such handler shall make such records available to the market administrator. If, in the verification of the reports of any handler made pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, the market administrator finds that subsequent to the delivery period for which the verification is being made, any milk or milk products of a producer received during such delivery period was used in a class other than that in which it was first reported, such milk or milk products shall be reclassified accordingly and the adjustments necessary to reflect the reclassified value of such milk or milk products shall be made in the value of milk computed for such handler for the delivery period following such reclassification of milk.

Sec. 4. Classification of milk—(a) Milk to be classified. All milk, including milk produced by him, if any, received by each handler at a plant from which milk or milk products are disposed of in the marketing area and all milk of producers reported pursuant to section 3 (a) (6) shall be classified, subject to the provisions of paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section, by the market administrator in the classes set forth in paragraph (b) of this section

(b) Classes of utilization. The classes of utilization of milk shall be as follows:

(1) Class I milk shall be all milk and skimmed milk and powdered whole milk disposed of in the form of milk and milk drinks, whether plain or flavored, and all milk not accounted for as Class II milk. Class III milk, or Class IV milk.

(2) Class II milk shall be all milk used to produce cream which is disposed of in the form of cream including any cream product disposed of in fluid form which contains less than the minimum butterfat content required for fluid cream, creamed butermilk, and creamed cottage

(3) Class III milk shall be all milk or any milk used in a product for ice cream products.

(4) Class IV milk shall be all milk used to produce a milk product other than those specified in Class II and Class III milk and the actual accounted-for plant shrinkage up to but not exceeding 21/2 percent of the total receipts of milk from producers

- (c) Interhandler and nonhandler sales. Milk or skimmed milk disposed of by a handler to another handler, or disposed of by a handler to a person who is not a handler but who distributes milk or manufactures milk products shall be classified as Class I milk: Provided, That if different classification is similarly reported to the market administrator by the selling handler and the person to whom such milk, or skimmed milk, is disposed of, such milk, or skimmed milk, shall be classified according to such reports, subject to verification by the market administrator: And provided further, That in no event shall the amount so reported in any class be greater than the total amount so used in any class of the person receiving such milk or skimmed milk.
- (d) Computation of milk in each class. For each delivery period, each handler shall compute, in the manner and on forms prescribed by the market administrator, the amount of milk in each class, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, as follows:

(1) Determine the total pounds of milk (i) received from producers, (ii) produced by him, if any, (iii) received from other handlers, if any, (iv) received as emergency milk, if any, and (v) add to-

gether the resulting amounts.

(2) Determine the total pounds of butterfat received as follows: (i) Multiply the weight of the milk received from producers by its average butterfat test, (ii) multiply the weight of the milk produced by him, if any, by its average butterfat test, (iii) multiply the weight of the milk received from other handlers, if any, by its average butterfat test, (iv) multiply the weight of emergency milk, if any, by its average butterfat test, and (v) add together the resulting amounts.

(3) Determine the total pounds of milk in Class I as follows: (i) Convert to quarts the quantity of milk and

skimmed milk disposed of in the form of milk and milk drinks, whether plain or flavored, and multiply by 2.15: (ii) multiply the result by the average butterfat test of such milk; and (iii) if the quantity of butterfat so computed when added to the pounds of butterfat in Class II milk and Class III milk, computed pursuant to subparagraphs (4) (ii) and (5) (iv) of this paragraph, is less than the total pounds of butterfat received computed in accordance with subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, an amount equal to the difference shall be divided by 3.5 percent and added to the quantity of milk determined pursuant to (i) of this subparagraph.

(4) Determine the total pounds of milk in Class II as follows: (i) Multiply the actual weight of each of the several products of Class II milk by its average butterfat test, (ii) add together the resulting amounts, and (iii) divide the result obtained in (ii) of this subpara-

graph by 3.5 percent.

(5) Determine the total pounds of milk in Class III as follows: (i) Multiply the actual weight of each of the several products of Class III milk by its average test, (ii) add together the resulting amounts, and (iii) divide the result obtained in (ii) of this subparagraph by 3.5 percent.

(6) Determine the total pounds of milk in Class IV as follows: (i) Multiply the actual weight of each of the several products of Class IV milk by its average butterfat test; (ii) add together the resulting amounts; (iii) subtract the total pounds of butterfat in Class I milk, Class II milk, and Class III milk, computed pursuant to subparagraphs (3) (ii) and (4) (ii) of this paragraph, and the total pounds of butterfat computed pursuant to (ii) of this subparagraph, from the total pounds of butterfat computed pursuant to subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, which resulting quantity shall be allowed as plant shrinkage for the purposes of this paragraph (but in no event shall such plant shrinkage allowance exceed 21/2 percent of the total receipts of butterfat from producers by the handler); (iv) add together the results obtained in (ii) and (iii) of this subparagraph; and (v) divide the result obtained in (iv) of this subparagraph by 3.5 percent.

(7) Determine the classification of milk received from producers as follows:

(i) Subtract from the total pounds of milk in each class the total pounds of milk which were received from other handlers and used in such class.

(ii) Subtract prorata out of the remaining milk in each class the quantity of milk received from the handler's own

(iii) Subtract prorata out of the remaining milk in each class the quantity of emergency milk received.

(e) Reconciliation of utilization of milk by classes with receipts of milk from producers. (1) If the total utilization of milk in the various classes for any handler, as computed pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section, is less than the receipts of milk from producers, the market administrator shall increase the total pounds of milk in Class IV for such handler by an amount equal to the difference between the receipts of milk from producers and the total utilization of milk by classes for such handler.

(2) If the total utilization of milk in the various classes for any handler, as computed pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section, is greater than the receipts of milk from producers, the market administrator shall decrease the total pounds of milk in Class IV for such handler by an amount equal to the difference between the receipts of milk from producers and the total utilization of milk by classes for such handler.

SEC. 5. Minimum prices-(a) Class prices. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, each handler shall pay, at the time and in the manner set forth in section 7. not less than the following prices per hundredweight of milk of 3.5 percent butterfat content received at such handler's plant:

(1) Class I milk price-to the price determined pursuant to subparagraph 5 of this paragraph, add the following

amount per hundredweight:

April May and June

For the three consecutive months having the lowest average milk re-	1 00
For the balance of the year	0.90
(2) Class II milk price:	港区
April, May, and June For the three consecutive months having the lowest average milk re-	.15
ceipts of the two previous years For the balance of the year	.35
(3) Class III milk price:	
April, May, and June For the three consecutive months having the lowest average milk	.10
receipts of the two previous years.	. 20

(4) The Class IV price shall be the price determined pursuant to subparagraph (5) of this paragraph.

For the balance of the year 15

(5) Basic formula price. The basic formula price per hundredweight to be used in determining the class prices pursuant to this paragraph shall be the price resulting from the following computation by the market administrator; determine the average of the basic, or field, prices per hundredweight ascertained to have been paid for milk of 3.5 percent butterfat content received during the delivery period at the following plants:

..... Marysville, Ohio. Carnation_____ Coshocton, Ohio.

Provided, That if the price so determined is less than the price per hundredweight computed by the market administrator in accordance with the following formula, such formula price shall be used: multiply by 3.5 the average price per pound of 92-score butter at wholesale in the Chicago market, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture for the delivery period during which such milk was received, and add 30 percent thereof.

(b) Butterfat differential to handlers. If any handler has received milk from producers containing more or less than 3.5 percent of butterfat such handler shall add or deduct, per hundredweight

of milk in each class, for each one-tenth of 1 percent of butterfat above or below 3.5 percent, an amount computed as follows: to the average price per pound of 92-score butter at wholesale in the Chicago market, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture for the delivery period during which such milk was received, add 20 percent, and divide the result obtained by 10.

SEC. 6. Determination and announcement of uniform prices to producers-(a) Computation of the value of milk for each handler. For each delivery period the market administrator shall compute for each handler, the value of milk received from producer by such handler, as follows: (1) multiply the hundredweight of Class I milk by the respective Class I prices, (2) multiply the hundredweight of Class II milk by the Class II price, (3) multiply the hundredweight of Class III milk by the Class III price, (4) multiply the hundredweight of Class IV milk by the Class IV price, and (5) add together the resulting amounts.

(b) Computation and announcement of the uniform price. (1) For each delivery period the market administrator shall compute for each handler the uniform price per hundredweight of milk received by such handler as follows:

(i) From the sum computed for such handler pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, deduct, if the average butterfat content of all milk received from producers is in excess of 3.5 percent, or add, if the average butterfat content of all milk received from producers is less than 3.5 percent, the total value of the butterfat differential applicable pursuant to section 7 (c):

ant to section 7 (c);

(ii) If, in the vertification of the reports of such handler for previous delivery periods, the market administrator has discovered errors in such reports, there shall be added or subtracted, as the case may be, the amount necessary

to correct such errors;

(iii) Divide the result by the hundredweight of milk received from producers;

(iv) Adjust the resulting figure to the nearest cent. This result shall be known as such handler's uniform price for such delivery period for milk of producers which contains 3.5 percent butterfat; and

(v) On or before the 12th day after the end of each delivery period, the market administrator shall notify each handler of the class prices for milk and of the uniform price computed for him pursuant to this subparagraph, and shall publicly announce such prices.

SEC. 7. Payment for milk—(a) Time and method of payment. On or before the last day of each delivery period, each handler shall pay to each producer, with respect to all milk received during the first 15 days of such delivery period, a price per hundredweight which equals such handler's uniform price for milk testing 3.5 percent of butterfat as announced by the market administrator for the preceding delivery period: Provided, That in the event any producer discontinues shipping to a handler during the delivery period, or delivers during

the last 15 days of the delivery period less than 60 percent of his deliveries for the first 15 days, such handler shall pay such producers \$1.50 per hundred-weight in lieu thereof for milk received during the first 15 days of the delivery period.

(b) On or before the 15th day after the end of each delivery period, each handler shall make payment, subject to the butterfat differential set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, for each hundredweight of milk received from producers during such delivery period as follows: to each producer at not less than such handler's uniform price.

(c) Butterfat differential. If a handler has received from a producer during any delivery period, milk having an average butterfat content other than 3.5 percent, such handler, in making payments pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, shall add to the price to be paid each producer, for each one-tenth of 1 percent of average butterfat content in milk above 3.5 percent not less than, or shall deduct from such price, for each one-tenth of 1 percent of average butterfat content in milk below 3.5 percent, not more than an amount per hundred-weight as follows:

(d) Additional payments. Any handler may make payments for milk in addition to the payments to be made pursuant to section 7 (b): Provided, That such additional payments shall be made on a uniform basis to all producers for milk of like grade and quality received by such handler.

(e) Errors in payments. Whenever verification by the market administrator of the payment by a handler to any producer discloses a payment to such producer that is less than that required by this section, the handler shall make up such payment to the producer not later than the time of making payment to producers next following such disclosure.

SEC. 8. Expense of administration.—
(a) Payment of handlers. As a prorata share of the expense of administration hereof, each handler, with respect to all milk received from producers, and association of producers, or produced by him during the delivery period, shall pay to the market administrator on or before the 10th day after the end of the delivery period an amount per hundredweight not to exceed 2 cents, the exact amount to be determined by the market administrator, subject to review by the War Food Administrator.

SEC. 9. Marketing services—(a) Deduction for marketing services. Except as set forth in paragraph (b) of this section, each handler shall deduct an amount not exceeding 4 cents per hundredweight (the exact amount to be determined by the market administra-

tor subject to review by the War Food Administrator) from the payments made direct to producers pursuant to section 7. with respect to all milk received by such handler during the delivery period from producers, and shall pay such deductions to the market administrator on or before the 10th day after the end of such delivery period. Such moneys shall be used by the market administrator to verify weights, samples, and tests of milk of said producers and to provide them with market information; such services to be performed in whole or in part by the market administrator, or by an agent engaged by and responsible to him.

(b) Payment to an association. In the case of producers for whom a cooperative association, which the War Food Administrator determines to be qualified under the provisions of the act of Congress on February 18, 1922, as amended, known as the "Capper-Volstead Act," and to be actually performing the services set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, each handler shall make, in lieu of the deductions specified in paragraph (a) of this section, such deductions from the payments to be made pursuant to section 7 as may be authorized by such producers, and pay over, on or before the 15th day after the end of each delivery period, such deductions to the association rendering such services.

SEC. 10. Effective time, suspension, or termination of order—(a) Effective time. The provisions hereof, or any amendment hereto, shall become effective at such time as the War Food Administrator may declare and shall continue in force until suspended, or terminated, pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Suspension or termination of order. The War Food Administrator may suspend or terminate this order, or any provision hereof, whenever he finds that this order, or any provision hereof, obstructs or does not tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act. This order shall, in any event, terminate whenever the provisions of the act authorizing it cease to be in effect.

(c) Continuing power and duty of the market administrator. If, upon the suspension or termination of any or all provisions hereof, there are any obligations arising hereunder, the final accrual or ascertainment of which requires further acts by any handler, by the market administrator, or by any other person, the power and duty to perform such further acts shall continue notwithstanding such suspension or termination: Provided, That any such acts required to be performed by the market administrator shall, if the War Food Administrator so directs, be performed by such other person, persons, or agency as the War Food Administrator may designate.

(1) The market administrator, or such other person as the War Food Administrator may designate, shall (i) continue in such capacity until removed by the War Food Administrator; (ii) from time to time account for all receipts and disbursements, and when so directed by the War Food Administrator deliver all

funds on hand, together with the books and records of the market administrator or such person, to such person as the War Food Administrator shall direct; and (iii) if so directed by the War Food Administrator, execute such assignments or other instruments necessary or appropriate to vest in such person full title to all funds, property, and claims vested in the market administrator or such per-

son pursuant thereto.

(d) Liquidation after suspension or termination. Upon the suspension or termination of any or all provisions hereof the market administrator, or such person as the War Food Administrator may designate, shall, if so directed by the War Food Administrator, liquidate the business of the market administrator's office and dispose of all funds and property then in his possession or under his control, together with claims for any funds which are unpaid or owing at the time of such suspension or termination. Any funds collected pursuant to the provisions hereof, over and above the amounts necessary to meet outstanding obligations and the expenses necessarily incurred by the market administrator or such person in liquidating and distributing such funds, shall be distributed to the contributing handlers and producers in an equitable

SEC. 11. Agents. The War Food Administrator may, by designating in writing, name any officer or employee of the United States to act as his agent or representative in connection with any

of the provisions hereof.

At such hearing, the Dairy and Poultry Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, proposes that the following provisions shall be considered along with the provisions contained in the said proposed marketing agreement and order submitted by the Central Ohio Cooperative Milk Producers, Inc.:

1. Add a new section to read as follows:

Emergency price provision. (1) Whenever the provisions hereof require the market administrator to use a specific price (or prices) for milk or any milk product for the purposes of determining class prices or for any other purpose, the market administrator shall add to the specified price the amount of any subsidy or other similar payment being made by any Federal agency in connection with the milk or product associated with the price specified: Provided. That if for any reason, the price specified is not reported or published as indicated, the market administrator shall use the applicable maximum uniform price established by regulations of any Federal agency plus the amount of any subsidy or other similar payment: Provided further, That if the specified price is not reported or published and there is no applicable maximum uniform price, or if the specified price is not reported or published and the War Food Administrator determines that the market price is below the applicable maximum uniform price, the market administrator shall use a price determined by the War Food Administrator to be equivalent to or comparable with the prices specified.

- (2) Whenever the War Food Administrator finds and announces that the Class I price computed for any delivery period is not in the public interest, the Class I price for such delivery period shall be the same as the Class I price for the previous delivery period.
- 2. Change sections 4 (d) and (e) to read as follows:
- (d) Computation of skim milk and butterfat in each class. For each delivery period, the market administrator in the case of each handler shall determine:

(1) The total pounds of skim milk received by subtracting the result obtained in (2) of this paragraph from the total pounds of milk, skim milk, cream,

and milk products received.

(2) The total pounds of butterfat received by adding into one sum the pounds of butterfat received from (i) producers; (ii) other handlers; and (iii)

(3) The total pounds of skim milk in Class I by (i) adding together the pounds of milk, skim milk, and cream disposed of in each of the several products of Class I; (ii) subtracting the result obtained in (4) (i) of this paragraph; and (iii) adding together the result obtained in (ii) of this subparagraph and the result obtained in (7) (iii) (b) of this paragraph.

(4) The total pounds of butterfat in Class I by (i) adding together the pounds of butterfat in each of the several products of Class I; and (ii) adding together the result obtained in (i) of this subparagraph and the result obtained in

(8) (ii) (b) of this paragraph.

(5) The total pounds of skim milk in Class II by: (i) adding together the pounds of milk, skim milk, and cream which were used to produce each of the several products of Class II; and (ii) subtracting the result obtained in (6) of this paragraph.

(6) The total pounds of butterfat in Class II by adding together the pounds of butterfat used in each of the several

products of Class II.

(7) The total pounds of skim milk in Class III by: (i) adding together the pounds of milk, skim milk, and cream which were used to produce each of the several products of Class III: and (ii) subtracting the result obtained in (8) of this paragraph.

(8) The total pounds of butterfat in Class III by adding together the pounds of butterfat used in each of the several

products of Class III.

(9) The total pounds of skim milk in Class IV by: (i) adding together the pounds of milk, skim milk, and cream which were used to produce each of the several products of Class IV; (ii) subtracting the result obtained in (8) (i) of this paragraph; (iii) subtracting from the result obtained in (1) of this paragraph the results obtained in (3) (ii) and (5) (ii) of this paragraph and (ii) of this subparagraph, which resulting amount shall be known as "unaccounted for skim milk" and shall be classified as follows: (a) that portion not in excess of 21/2 percent of total receipts of skim milk from producers shall be considered as plant shrinkage and classified as Class

IV; and (b) that portion in excess of 21/2 percent of total receipts of skim milk from producers shall be classified as Class I; and (iv) adding together the results obtained in (ii) and (iii) (a) of this subparagraph

(10) The total pounds of butterfat in Class IV by (i) adding together the pounds of butterfat used in each of the several products of Class IV; (ii) subtracting from the result obtained in (2) of this paragraph the results obtained in (4) (i) and (6) of this paragraph and (i) of this subparagraph, which resulting amount shall be known as "unaccounted for butterfat" and shall be classified as follows: (a) that portion not in excess of 21/2 percent of the total receipts of butterfat from producers shall be considered as plant shrinkage and classified as Class IV; and (b) that portion in excess of 21/2 percent of total receipts of butterfat from producers shall be classified as Class I; and (iii) adding together the results obtained in (i) and (ii) (a) of this subparagraph.

(11) Determine the classification of milk of producers as follows: (i) subtract respectively from the total pounds of skim milk and butterfat in each class the total pounds of skim milk and butterfat received from other handlers and used in such class; (ii) subtract pro rata out of the remaining skim milk and butterfat in each class the pounds received from the handler's own farm; and (iii) subtract pro rata from the remaining skim milk and butterfat the pounds of emer-

gency skim milk and butterfat.

3. Change section 5 to read as follows:

(The prices used herein are set forth merely to illustrate the pricing plan suggested and are not prices proposed by the Dairy and Poultry Branch).

SEC. 5. Minimum prices-(a) Basic formula price to be used in determining Class I, Class II, and Class III prices. The basic formula price per hundredweight of milk to be used in determining the Class I, Class II, and Class III prices set forth in this section, shall be the higher of the prices determined pursuant to (1) and (2) of this paragraph.

(1) Basic formula price-The basic formula price per hundredweight to be used in determining the class prices pursuant to this paragraph shall be the price resulting from the following computation by the market administrator; determine the average of the basic, or field, prices per hundredweight ascertained to have been paid for milk or 3.5 percent butterfat content received during the delivery period at the following

..... Maryville, Ohio Carnation _____ Coshocton, Ohio

Provided. That if the price so determined is less than the price per hundredweight computed by the market administrator in accordance with the following formula, such formula price shall be used: multiply by 3.5 the average price per pound of 92-score butter at wholesale in the Chicago market, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture for the delivery period during which such milk was received, and add 30 percent thereof.

(b) Class I prices. Each handler shall pay producers, in the manner set forth in section 7 for skim milk and butterfat purchased or received from them during each delivery period not less than the following prices per hundredweight:

(1) For skim milk and butterfat received at such handler's plant, the prices shall be as set forth in the following

schedule:

When the higher of the prices pur-	The price per hundredweight for products received from producers during the delivery period shall be—		
suant to (a) (1) or (2) of this sec- tion is—	Skim milk	Butterfat	Milk con- taining 3.5 per cent butterfat
Under \$2.50 \$2.50 or over but under \$2.75 \$2.75 or over	\$1. 24 1. 32 1. 40	\$60.00 65.00 70.00	\$3.30 3.55 3.80

(c) Class II prices. Each handler shall pay producers, in the manner set forth in section 7 for skim milk and butterfat purchased or received from them during each delivery period not less than the prices per hundredweight set forth in the following schedule:

During delivery periods when the prices of Class I are—		The prices of Class II shall be—		ass II
Prices per hundredweight		Prices per hundredweight		iweight
Skim milk	Butterfat	Skim milk	Butterfat	Milk contain- ing 3.5 percent butterfat
\$1. 24 1. 32 1. 40	\$60, 00 65, 00 70, 00	\$0.76 .83 .90	\$55.00 60.00 65.00	\$2, 65 2, 90 3, 15

(d) Class III prices. Each handler shall pay producers, in the manner set forth in section 7 for skim milk and butterfat purchased or received from them during each delivery period not less than the prices per hundredweight set forth in the following schedule:

periods prices	delivery when the of Class I	The prices of Class III shall be—		
Prices per hundredweight		Prices per hundredweight		dweight
Skim milk	Butterfat	Skim milk	Butterfat	Milk contain- ing 3.5 percent butterfat
\$1. 24 1. 32 1. 40	\$60.00 65.00 70.00	\$0.70 .77 .84	\$52,00 57,00 62,00	\$2.50 2.75 3.00

(e) Class IV prices. Each handler shall pay producers, in the manner set forth in section 7 for skim milk and butterfat purchased or received from them during each delivery period not less than the prices per hundredweight set forth in the following computations:

(1) The price per hundredweight of skim milk shall be computed by the market administrator by: Subtracting 5½ cents from the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids and multiplying the result by 7.5. The price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids to be used shall be the average of the carlot prices for nonfat dry milk solids, spray and roller process for human consumption, at Chicago, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture (or such other Federal agency as may be authorized to perform this price reporting function) during the delivery period preceding that in which such skim milk was received.

(2) The price per hundredweight of butterfat shall be computed by the market administrator by: multiplying by 120 the average wholesale price per pound of 92-score butter in the Chicago market as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture (or by such other Federal agency as may be authorized to perform this price reporting function) during the delivery period preceding that in which such butterfat was re-

ceived.

4. Change section 6 (a) to read as follows:

- (a) Computation of the value of milk for each handler. The net pool obliga-tion of each handler for skim milk and butterfat received from producers during each delivery period shall be a sum of money computed for such delivery period by the market administrator by: multiplying, respectively, the pounds of skim milk and butterfat in each class by the respective class prices: Provided. That the market administrator shall consider as Class III milk any skim milk or butterfat received in bulk from a handler who receives no milk from producers other than that of his own production. If such receiving handler has disposed of such skim milk or butterfat as other than Class III milk, the market administrator shall add to the value computed pursuant to this paragraph, the difference between (a) the value of such skim milk or butterfat at the Class III price and (b) the value computed in accordance with its class use: And provided further, That if a handler, after subtracting receipts from other handlers, and receipts from other sources, has disposed of skim milk or butterfat in excess of the skim milk or butterfat which, on the basis of his reports, has been credited to his producers as having been purchased or received from them, the market administrator in computing the net pool obligation of such handler shall add an amount equal to the value of such skim milk or butterfat in accordance with its value at the price for the class from which such skim milk or butterfat was
- 5. Change section 6 (b) to read as follows:
- (b) Computation of the uniform price. For each delivery period the

market administrator shall compute the uniform price per hundredweight of skim milk, butterfat, and milk for each handler by:

(1) Adding, respectively, handler's pool obligation for skim milk and to his pool obligation for butterfat an amount equal to the unobligated balance in the producer-settlement fund;

(2) Dividing, respectively, the resulting sums by the hundredweight of pooled skim milk and pooled butterfat;

and

- (3) Subtracting, respectively, not less than 4 cents nor more than 5 cents. The results shall be known respectively as the uniform price per hundredweight for (i) skim milk and (ii) butterfat purchased or received from producers. The uniform price for milk containing 3.5 percent butterfat received from producers shall be the sum of the values of 96.5 pounds of skim milk nad 3.5 pounds of butterfat at the respective uniform
- 6. Add a new section, numbered 6 (c), to read as follows:

(c) Announcement of prices. (1) On or before the 6th day of each delivery period, the market administrator shall notify all handlers and make public announcement of the class prices for skim milk and butterfat received from producers during the delivery period.

(2) On or before the 12th day after the end of the delivery period the market administrator shall notify all handlers and make public announcement of the computations pursuant to (a) of this section of the uniform price per hundredweight of skim milk, butterfat, and milk containing 3.5 percent butterfat received from producers during the delivery period.

7. Give consideration to the appropriateness of providing in the proposed marketing agreement and order for a marketwide pool instead of for an individual handler pool. (Under a marketwide pool, the uniform price to each producer is determined on the basis of the over-all use of milk in the market, irrespective of the use made of such milk by the individual handler to whom the producer delivers it. Under an individual handler pool, such price is determined for each producer on the basis of the use of his milk by the individual handler to whom the producer delivers

Copies of this notice of hearing may be procured from the Hearing Clerk, Office of the Solicitor, United States Department of Agriculture, in Room 1331 South Building, Washington, D. C., or may be there inspected.

Dated: November 13, 1944, Washington. D. C.

> THOMAS J. FLAVIN. Assistant to the War Food Administrator.

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